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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

SIR WILLIAM BOVILL, the new Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas took his seat yesterday morning, but no ceremony of any kind took place on the occasion.

THE *Gazette* of Tuesday last contains the announcement that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Monsey, Baron Cranworth, the Right Hon. Richard Baron Westbury, the Right Hon. Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, Bart., a judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Right Hon. Sir James Plaistead Wilde, Bart., Judge-Ordinary of the Court of Probate and Divorce, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Sir W. Page Wood, Knt., a Vice-Chancellor, Sir George Bowyer, Bart., Sir Roundell Palmer, Knt., Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B.; William Thomas Shave Daniel, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel; Henry Thring, Esq., and Francis Savage Reilly, Esq., Barristers-at-Law; to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the expediency of a Digest of Law, and the best means of accomplishing that digest, and otherwise exhibiting in a compendious and accessible form the law as embodied in judicial decisions.

There is but the one opinion as to the expediency, nay, the absolute necessity, for the accomplishment of this difficult, this Herculean task. It is as much for the benefit of the public at large as for the profession in particular that our judge-made law should be brought within easy reach of reference to the practitioner and student by exhibiting it in a compendious and accessible form; by expunging all that is obsolete—all that has been overruled. And as the expense of this great and desirable undertaking will bear some proportion to the extent of the work to be accomplished, which must be paid for out of the public treasury, we are interested in seeing that the commission is composed of such practical materials as will afford some reasonable guarantee that the work will be effectively performed. Of the great talent and ability of the body of the commissioners there can be no second opinion. But it is not great talent alone that is required for such a commission as this; we want that practical ability and experience which can advise and suggest, and can overcome the difficulties that must be constantly cropping up; we want a practical mind that has been already engaged upon the analysis, arrangement, and condensation of our law; and we look in vain to the constitution of this commission for such men; indeed they seem to be designedly omitted. All those named are men of the highest talent—men who would grace any commission—who are capable of discharging the duties of the highest mental order, but there is not one really practical name amongst them. It is not enough to have master minds on such a commission. There ought also to be practical minds. Sir George Bowyer, Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Thring, and Mr. Reilly are all gentlemen of the highest position, and are worthy of any honour that can be conferred upon them. But what have they ever done

to show their special qualification and aptitude for the work that, as members of this commission, they will necessarily be called upon to discharge? Sir George Bowyer has written very able commentaries on the constitutional law of England, on the modern civil law, and on universal public law. But that class of mental labour displays no special fitness for this new sphere of action. We are not aware of anything done by Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, in this particular department, that would show that he possesses any particular advantages over more practical minds. Mr. Daniel is a very eminent Q.C., but on what ground his selection as a commissioner is based we cannot perceive. Mr. Thring has written on law, on joint-stock companies, and on the criminal law of the army, and is a draftsman in one of the Government Departments, but such services do not and cannot prepare the mind for the consideration of such a subject as a Digest of Law; and Mr. Reilly has published a work showing which of our statutes have become obsolete or have been repealed by other statutes. We have before us a most compendious digest of both law and equity, which appears annually from the pen of a gentleman who has made this subject, amongst his other professional duties, a specialty, and the attention of the Lord Chancellor need only be called to his labours for the last twenty years to show how great would be the value of his services in the task of bringing to perfection a digest of law. His introduction into the commission would give the surest guarantee to the profession that the commissioners have had practical information from a man most familiar with the subject. We have no means of knowing whether that gentleman would accept such an office, or whether his other duties would permit him to do so, but we have heard it stated on good authority that a great portion of the work the best means of doing which the commissioners are about to consider is already done and in the press.

A MEETING of the Oaths Inquiry Commissioners was held on Wednesday, at 2, Victoria-street, Westminster. There were present the Duke of Richmond, Bishop of Oxford, Right Hon. Lord Lyveden, Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P., Right Hon. H. Waddington, Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. J. H. Patteson, Secretary of the Commission.

THE *Globe* of Wednesday states that they had learned from private source that the rumour which mentioned it as likely that a baronetcy would be conferred on the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, is true. It is probable that the appointment will be officially announced before the end of December.

THE OFFICES of Clerk of the Peace for the parts of Kesteven and of Holland, Lincolnshire, are now vacant by the deaths of Maurice Peter Moore and James Atter, Esqs, the latter of whom was also Clerk to the Lieutenancy.

ON TUESDAY LAST, being the first day after Term, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley resigned his office, and Richard Malins, Esq., Q.C., has been appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Malins is the third son of William Malins, Esq., of Alston; he was born in 1805, graduated at Cambridge in 1827, was called to the bar by the hon. Society of the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1830, and advanced to the dignity of a silk gown in 1849. He sat in Parliament as member for Wallingford from 1852 to 1865, but was defeated at the last general election. He was the uncle of the late George Hunter Cary, Esq., Attorney-General of Vancouver's Island.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Solicitor-General for Ireland were entertained at complimentary dinners on Saturday evening: the former by the members of the Connaught Bar, and the latter by the Munster Bar. The

popularity of these learned gentlemen was manifested in the almost unanimous attendance of the members of the bar at each of the two entertainments.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER, Q.C., presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts last Wednesday, when a paper "On the effect of Limited Liability Partnership on the Progress of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," was read by Mr. William Hawes.

IT MAY BE considered as significant of a desire on the part of the French Government to come to a permanent mutual understanding with England on the subject of extradition, that the announcement has appeared in the *Moniteur* that the existing treaty with that country is to be continued until the beginning of September, 1867. We hope that this is intended to prove that the concessions made by our late Extradition Act have been accepted in a conciliatory spirit. Each country ought to desire to get rid of the criminals of the other, but we may rest assured that the French fully intend that some change in our procedure shall be made if the Treaty is to be permanently renewed. Seeing that such a Treaty between the two countries is almost a necessity, this country ought to do anything that may be required in order to meet the wishes of the French Government upon the subject, so long as it is clear that we do not prejudice, or run any risk of prejudicing, the right of "asylum."

It has been suggested that a special code of practice in extradition cases should be agreed upon, to embody such of the requirements of each country as are not inconsistent with the spirit of the Treaty. We believe but little difficulty would be found in adopting such a course, which would probably be thought sufficient. It might, perhaps, be troublesome to the profession, by introducing a different course of proceeding with regard to the extradition of criminals according to the claimant country, but that is an inconvenience which may be put up with, under the circumstances, if the desired end could be thereby attained.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the doubt raised* as to the validity of the General Order of the Court of Chancery of the 6th of October, 1866, the Order has been re-published on the 22nd instant, but with the additional signature of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in accordance with the Lord Chancellor's intention, expressed to Mr. Collins while the motion in *Short v. Roberts* was first before him.†

THE REPORT of Mr. Cooper's appointment as a metropolitan police magistrate has turned out to be unfounded.

THE COMPLAINTS which this Journal has so often felt it necessary to make concerning the testimony of police constables have, within the last week, received a signal corroboration in the conviction of the constable Hayes for perjury and conspiracy on very much the same evidence as that produced on the trial of his companion Barry, who had been, as our readers are aware, previously acquitted. We have purposely reserved our comments on this case until after its conclusion, for fear of even apparently prejudicing the case while *sub judice*. We are aware, indeed, that this course is by no means universal, and we have seen some very just and severe comments on the conduct of a contemporary, which appears to have constituted itself the champion of these constables, and in that character to have adopted a line which for originality and logical reasoning has rarely been equalled, while the knowledge displayed respecting the facts of the case leads to the inference that the writer had carefully avoided the customary means of acquiring information. Why should not a police constable be as much the subject of a criminal charge of any kind, if there be

a *prima facie* case against him, as any other member of the community? Nay, is it not essential to the maintenance of justice that the majesty of law should be vindicated against its own peccant ministers? It is not new, indeed, in the annals of journalism, to find the guilt of the prosecutor assumed and taken to supply a defence for the accused. That is the old story of "no case; abuse," &c.; but it is rather a strong instance of this kind to find two persons, who were dismissed in spite of the evidence of the police, now coolly stigmatised as "burglars," and the means supplied by a private friend for the prosecution of the witnesses whom the magistrate disbelieved on their oaths, designated as a "thieves' defence fund." Whatever may be the merits of this extraordinary case, the cause of truth will not be advanced by one-sided vituperation not unworthy of the distinguished naval hero whose name has, unfortunately for himself, been again brought into public notice last week.

It will be remembered that, in consequence of numerous burglaries committed in Camden-town, several policemen in plain clothes, and among them Hayes and Barry, were set to watch the neighbourhood, and accordingly, on the morning of the 31st of August, arrested two young men in Eversholt-street, and took them to the station in Albany-street, where they were charged with attempting to commit a burglary in Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park. The evidence against the prisoners Pearce and Dye was, if true, most conclusive: they had, it was sworn, been watched into the garden of the house in question, and taken there almost in the act; and a knife, said to have been taken from one of them, and a chisel found on the person of the other, were produced as *pièces d'accusation*. On the part of the prisoners, however, several witnesses swore that they had never been near Gloucester-crescent the whole evening, and that they were, when arrested, a mile away from that spot. The two statements being absolutely irreconcilable, the prisoners were discharged by the magistrate, and they, in turn, preferred an indictment against the two constables for perjury and conspiracy. On this occasion three witnesses deposed that at the time the two constables swore they were watching the prisoners up and down Camden-town, they were in reality drinking at a public-house, while, on the other hand, the landlord and the two barmaids at the public-house in question swore that the policemen had not been there at all. The whole of the evidence on both sides was about as equally balanced as that which we have stated, and in the end Barry, who was first put on his trial, was acquitted; but the case of Hayes was adjourned for further evidence represented to be forthcoming, and was tried last week, and resulted, as we have said, in a conviction.

The probabilities of the case—and we give them but as probabilities, inasmuch as it is impossible on any theory to rely on the evidence, which almost compels a belief that there has been deliberate perjury on the one side or on the other—would seem to be that the constables who were set to watch, with the preconceived idea of detecting burglars, were carried away by their over anxiety to do their duty, and show what efficient officers of justice they were, and that coming upon these two youths, who seem to have been somewhat dissipated characters, and who probably declined to give any account of themselves, strolling about the town at one o'clock in the morning, they jumped at the idea that they must be the burglars, and thereupon without hesitation, swore that they were so. We have known such testimony before now; aye, and by men who really believed what they swore, albeit it had no real foundation save in their own too vivid imagination. On the other hand, if Pearce and his friend be really guilty of the charge first brought against them they could hardly be so foolhardy as to keep the matter open by seeking to brand the constables with perjury and conspiracy, instead of congratulating themselves on a lucky escape. We are aware, indeed, that this prosecution is conducted not by them, but their employers; but

* 11 Sol. Jour. 41. † 11 Sol. Jour. 46.

that does not seem to afford a solution of the difficulty. The conviction of Hayes only adds to our perplexity. It is obvious that both constables or neither must have been guilty, and further, that some parties, whether the constables or the witnesses against them, have been in fact guilty of perjury and conspiracy. How the matter is to be solved we know not, but, at all events it supplies a point, if one were wanting, to the moral we have so often inculcated—that the unsupported testimony of the police is in every country evidence of the most unsatisfactory nature.

SIR WILLIAM BOVILL, Solicitor-General, was elected Treasurer of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on Friday week. He appeared in his place in the hall on Saturday. The following gentlemen, lately honoured with silk gowns, have been elected Masters of the Bench of this society:—Mr. Sowler, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Thos. Jones, Mr. Mundell, Sir Geo. E. Honyman and Mr. Quain.

THE PERSONS from Penrith and the neighbourhood in the habit of attending the services at the private chapel attached to Brougham-hall, were disappointed on Sunday week at not seeing the venerable statesman in his usual place. It appears that an hour or two previously his lordship had accidentally fallen and injured his back; but the injury is not of a serious character.—*Westmoreland Gazette*.

WE HAVE more than once already thought it our duty to call attention to the growing evil of irregular practitioners in the Metropolitan Criminal Courts. Another instance of this kind, amounting to a gross obstruction to public justice, has just been reported. The person complained of, and of whose practices we desire to warn our readers, appears to be named Croker, and it appeared that Mr. Avery, the Clerk of the Arraigns at the Old Bailey, had called the attention of one of the judges to his extraordinary conduct, observing at the time, that he felt it to be his duty to do so after refusing him, Croker, the expenses in twelve cases. In speaking of this class of practitioners Mr. Avery said he knew one of them who, during one session, undertook twelve cases, for which he received twelve guineas as barristers' fees, and the whole of them he got some barrister to take for seven guineas. The Clerk of the Arraigns mentioned another case where one of this class of persons had undertaken the defence of a prisoner, and went to the prosecutor and took a retainer from him to prosecute.

The name of the barrister who lent himself to this disgraceful proceeding did not transpire, but if Mr. Avery will send the particulars to the benchers of the inn to which the "learned gentleman" belongs, with a view to his removal from the bar, he will add another to the many services which he has already rendered the profession. Nothing but the most stringent measures will suffice to meet this evil, and we trust that neither branch of the profession will be insensible to the necessity of vigorous action in the matter.

A SOMEWHAT angry controversy has lately taken place in the columns of a contemporary concerning the constitution and worth of the Royal Court of Jersey, in support of which the cudgels have been rather hotly taken up by "A Jerseyman," who assumes that the opposition to the Court is confined to certain Englishmen settled in the island, of whom he speaks in very complimentary terms.

Now, to pass over the fact, which we believe to be well established, that no English settler even dreams of resisting any imposition, however gross, on the part of a Jerseyman, having a wholesome fear of the Royal Court before his eyes, it will be, perhaps, sufficient for the refutation of the "Jerseyman" to refer to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire

into the laws of Jersey, which was presented to Parliament in 1860, of which certain passages were supplied to our contemporary by a correspondent who signs himself "E." The most important of these passages is as follows:—

Whatever may have been in earlier times the merits of the very ancient tribunal, the constitution of which we have thus discussed, it is our deliberate conviction that the island, with its great wealth and population, its large foreign commerce, and all the important and complicated interests which have arisen in it, has at the present day so completely outgrown its judicature that any reforms which shall leave the duties of the Superior Court in the hands of a numerous body without professional education, whose attendance is precarious, and for whose nomination no one is responsible to public opinion, will be absolutely nugatory.

There is, however, as "E." remarks, a powerful party in Jersey, which is opposed to all reform, and whose resistance easily prevails against any interest which the Home Government can be induced to take in the matter, and thus it has come to pass that six years have passed since the report was published, while the Royal Court still continues to exist unaltered, inflicting loss and suffering on the unfortunate suitors whose cases come before it.

THE RETIREMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE ERLE.

Very seldom in the history of the legal profession has there been witnessed a more impressive scene than that presented on Monday last in the Court of Common Pleas. One of the greatest magistrates who has presided in an English court of justice since the days of Lord Mansfield was sitting on the bench he had so long adorned for the last time, and members of the bar to whom he had endeared himself by long years of patient forbearance and never-failing courtesy crowded every corner of the court, eager to do him honour. It is not every day that the public and professional voice alike demand that a retiring judge should bid a formal farewell to active life. But in some cases it is impossible that he should disappear from the busy scenes of professional existence without public observation. Chief Justice Erle was himself anxious to have descended unnoticed into privacy; but, as the Attorney-General observed in his admirable address, it was impossible that he should be permitted to do so. "There are occasions," he said "where an enthusiastic and unanimous feeling of veneration and regard requires expression," and this was one of them. From the leader of the bar to the humblest junior, one sentiment animated the profession:—a sentiment of profound respect for one of the noblest, and, at the same time, most simple characters that has ever lent dignity to the administration of justice.

The eloquent language of Sir John Rolt, although spoken only in the name of the bar, will be adopted by the entire legal profession, and by the public. Indeed it would be impossible to praise too highly the manner in which the retiring judge performed the duties of his office, nor could any words express too warmly the affectionate respect which was felt for him by all practitioners in his court.

In expectation of the ceremony, the Court of Common Pleas was crowded long before the judges took their seats. About half-past eleven the business of the day began by the delivery of judgments in the only two cases in which the Court had taken time for consideration. The motions being few and short, the Court adjourned after sitting for about an hour. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Queen's Advocate now came into court. Sir Roundell Palmer also took his place in the front row of the bar. Every seat in the court had long before been filled. And now every foot of standing-room was also occupied. At one o'clock all the judges of Common Pleas came into court and took their seats. Lady Erle had a place upon the bench, and many other ladies were seated in the galleries. The whole of the bar then rose, and the Attorney-General

delivered an address which was admirably appropriate in language, and sounded like the genuine utterance of the speaker's heart.

The bar found a worthy spokesman in an Attorney-General, whose own great qualities enabled him thoroughly to appreciate those of Sir William Erle. He was right in supposing that a mere panegyric on the high judicial qualities of the Chief Justice would have been wholly insufficient. A tribute was required, and was eloquently rendered to "the simplicity and elevation of character" with which the exercise of these qualities had been illustrated. Scarcely ever, in truth, has so gentle a disposition or so kind a heart been associated with so strong a head.

The hearers of that speech, while acknowledging that the head of the English bar well sustained its reputation, could not forget that which is perhaps the highest merit of the speaker, that his mental culture has been mainly the work of the leisure hours of a laborious professional career. But we will venture to say now on behalf of the body of solicitors, as the Attorney-General has said on behalf of the bar, that we feel, and desire to acknowledge, that under Sir William Erle's presidency in the Court of Common Pleas the great judicial duty of reconciling, as far as may be, positive law with moral justice, has been satisfied. The court of which he has been chief judge has attained the highest confidence of the suitor, the public, and the profession. We will say also, adopting the words already quoted, that the simplicity and elevation of character of the retiring judge commanded admiration, while his kindness and courtesy won regard. The clearness of his charges to juries, and the quaint humour by which he often illustrated his meaning, will be long remembered by practitioners in his court. It is true that when he had once formed an opinion he rarely changed it, but his opinion was very likely to be right. When Sir E. V. Williams, who is unfortunately deaf, was a judge of his court, it was usual with him to repeat, for the benefit of his colleague the arguments of counsel, giving to them occasionally a slight and exquisitely droll variation. In discussing legal questions he always used simple and lucid language, because he was thoroughly master of the subject he discussed. In disposing of business at Nisi Prius he was rapid without undue haste, and certainly there were no signs when he sat before the Long Vacation in Middlesex and London, of any failure of those mental powers which made him one of the best judges known either within living memory or by tradition. Using once more the words of the Attorney-General, Sir William Erle has retired from judicial life while still in "the full possession of the greatest judicial qualities."

It may confidently be asserted that Sir William Erle never wilfully and unnecessarily inflicted pain or humiliation on any human being. His conduct to young professional men was especially courteous. The youthful members of many a circuit will always retain a grateful recollection of the cordial and graceful hospitality which converted the "judges' dinner" from a solemn ceremony into a happy festival. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the art of putting men at their ease. All he demanded was that they should be as unaffected as he himself. There was nothing of the "don" about him, though he was every inch a "chief." In his manners a rare combination was exhibited between perfect dignity and hearty kindness.

It was a remarkable coincidence that this retirement took place on the very same day on which, forty-seven years before, Mr. Erle was called to the bar. He was called on 26th November, 1819, and in 1835 he received a silk gown. Upon the retirement from the Western Circuit of Mr. Serjeant Wilde and Sir William Follett, Mr. Erle became the leader, having next to him, in amount of business, Mr. Crowder (afterwards a judge of the Court of Common Pleas), and Mr. Serjeant Bompas. Sir Alexander Cockburn also belonged to the Western Circuit at that time, but he did not come regularly. It

is remarkable that this circuit should have reckoned among its members at the same time three men who were afterwards Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, and of whom one became Lord Chancellor, besides Sir William Follett, who probably would have become Lord Chancellor had he lived till 1852. Although the west of England is not conspicuous either for wealth or intellectual activity it has usually happened that the leaders of its circuit are amongst the foremost advocates of the entire bar. Those who have known Sir William Erle upon the bench will not need to be told that he was not an orator at the bar, but he was a very forcible speaker, and an exceedingly keen and dexterous cross-examiner.

During the last twenty years three judges have obtained the honour of a public recognition of their virtues upon their retirement from the bench—Sir John Patteson, Sir John Coleridge, and Chief Justice Erle, and it is hardly too much to say of the last that he combines the high qualities of the two first. Singularly enough all three owed their judicial position in the first instance to the same political opponent—Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. Sir John Patteson was made a judge in 1830, previous to the resignation of the Duke of Wellington. Sir John Coleridge was appointed during the brief ministry of Peel in 1834-5, and Sir William Erle was placed in the Common Pleas in 1844, during the second ministry of the same statesman. Two years later he was transferred to the Queen's Bench, where he remained until, in 1859, upon the promotion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, he returned to preside over his old court. It will be long ere we look upon his like again. Many judges have inspired as much respect, but few have ever been regarded with as much affection.

His plain speech and homely manners might have disguised from a superficial observer of the daily work of the court the fact that its chief was an accomplished lawyer. He laboured with untiring diligence to do his duty, and he has been rewarded by the unanimous testimony of the profession that he did it well. It was evident when he answered the Attorney-General's address that he was labouring under strong emotion. He had written out his speech beforehand, not because he had any difficulty on ordinary occasions in clothing his thoughts in appropriate words; but because on this occasion he could hardly trust himself to control his feelings, and the written speech before him was, if we may so say, something to hold on by. It was altogether akin to his character to prepare a formal harangue at this or any other time, and if his speech be looked at it will be found like all his other utterances, simple, natural, and going exactly to the point. "I have laboured to do justly according to law, and to obey humbly the power that gave me a sense of right." Such was his own description of a judicial career, extending over twenty-two years, in which he had devoted the best of his abilities to the duties of his office unceasingly to the present time, when he found need for some abatement of work. The word of approval pronounced by the Attorney-General were "a strong support and reward" to him. Let us say once more that those words spoken on behalf of the bar are adopted by the solicitors, and that the entire legal profession join in heartily bidding Sir William Erle farewell.

The homage of all, to quote once again the eloquent words of the Attorney-General, is alike due "to the worth of the man, as well as to the dignity of the judge."

He has retired while apparently retaining full possession of his fine judicial faculties, but obeying an inward warning that he needed some relief from labour. It is to be hoped that the country will still enjoy the benefit of his great learning and long and varied experience in a court of ultimate appeal, and also that the court which he has quitted will maintain the reputation which it acquired under his presidency.

COURTS OF EQUITY AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

In cases where public companies are concerned, the courts are frequently urged to take into their consideration, the injury and inconvenience which will be caused to the public should they decide in a particular manner. No doubt it appears at first sight a formidable thing for a judge to order the entire traffic on a railway to be suspended, or to stop the drainage of a large town. Nevertheless justice must be done as much between the public and an individual, as between two private persons, and the courts have hitherto steadily refused to take into their consideration the extent to which the interests of the public may be affected by their decisions. They have always said that if the public desire the rights of individuals to be set aside in their favour, they must apply to the Legislature for that purpose, courts of law having no power to entertain any such question. Lord Eldon indeed, and some other judges of that day, appear to have gone somewhat into the opposite extreme, and to have dealt rather hard measure to public companies. This leaning has, however, long ceased to affect the Courts, who have, nevertheless, hitherto adhered strictly to the evenhanded rule above mentioned. We regret however to observe that in the late case of *Raphael v. The Thames Valley Railway Co.*, 14 W. R. 750, the Master of the Rolls refused to make a decree to which the plaintiff appears to have been clearly entitled, on account of the injury to the public interest which would be thereby caused.

The facts of the case were these:—The Thames Valley Railway was intended to run and did eventually run through the plaintiff's grounds, and in particular crossed his lodge-road. He opposed the bill in Parliament, and, in order to induce him to withdraw from that opposition, the promoters of the bill entered into a contract whereby they undertook that the company should construct certain works for the accommodation of the plaintiff, which, as afterwards modified by mutual consent, included the construction of a bridge and road of specified dimensions, and at a specified incline, for the purpose of carrying the lodge-road over the line. This contract was made binding upon the company by their special Act, in such a manner as to preclude any question as to the power of the promoters to bind the company after incorporation, but not so as to give to the contract any legislative force, beyond what it would have possessed if executed by the company after incorporation under their common seal. When the line was in course of construction, the level intended at the time the contract was entered into was raised, and it consequently became impossible to construct the bridge and road in the manner specified in the agreement, without going upon land belonging to the plaintiff, which was beyond the limits of deviation, and which consequently the company had no power to take. Accordingly the company constructed the bridge in a manner different from that mentioned in the agreement, and less convenient to the plaintiff, though it did not appear that the inconvenience was very considerable. The plaintiff thereupon filed his bill praying for specific performance of the agreement, in order to compel the company to construct a new bridge which should correspond with the terms of the contract. A motion for injunction was made which stood over till the hearing, the company undertaking to abide by any order of the court. Before the hearing the railway was opened for traffic. At the hearing the plaintiff offered to allow the company to go upon his land beyond the limits of deviation, for the purpose of constructing a new bridge and road in accordance with the agreement, so that all difficulty on this score was obviated. It was however stated, though this was contradicted by the plaintiff's evidence, that the bridge could not be altered in the manner proposed without stopping the traffic on the line. The Master of the Rolls held that a breach of the contract had clearly been committed, in which case of course the plaintiff would, under ordinary circumstances, have been

entitled to a decree. He thought, however, that he should not be justified in making a decree which would have the effect of stopping the railway, and thereby seriously prejudicing the interests of the public, who were not represented before him. Considering that the injury to the plaintiff was small, he was of opinion that it would be sufficiently compensated for by damages, but he thought that the amount of damages would be better ascertained by an action at common law than in chancery; and he therefore dismissed the bill without prejudice to any action which the plaintiff might be advised to bring. If this case is to be considered law, the consequences would seem to be of the most serious character. If railway companies, boards of health, and other public bodies (to which the same principle must clearly be applied), are to be excused from the performance of their contracts, because it is supposed that the interests of the public will, or possibly may, be prejudiced by justice being done, it is difficult to see how any arrangements whatever are to be entered into with such bodies. It is surely enough that by a long line of decisions, of which *Williams v. The St. George's Harbour Company*, 6 W. R. 609, 24 Beav. 143, and *Earl of Shrewsbury v. North Staffordshire Railway Company*, 14 W. R. 220, are two of the most recent instances, it has been rendered practically impossible to make a contract with the promoters of a railway which shall be binding upon the company. It is surely not necessary that a similar immunity from the obligations of justice and good faith should be conferred directly upon the company itself. Surely sufficient power over the rights and properties of their fellow subjects has already been conferred upon every half-bankrupt contractor, and fraudulent promoter, who seeks to prop his tottering fortunes by burdening an unwilling neighbourhood with an unnecessary line. If it be said that it is only where the traffic of a line in actual operation will be stopped, that an injunction will be refused, it is to be observed that in the present case the evidence was divided as to the necessity of this result; and, further, that as a motion for injunction was made before the line was completed, and stood over under an undertaking, it would have been especially unreasonable to allow the company to benefit by the completion of the line, which took place in the meantime. It is true that the damage to the plaintiff was small, but as the Master of the Rolls appears to have said that notwithstanding this, if the railway had not been opened for traffic, he would have granted the injunction, it is clear that the smallness of the injury does not affect the present question, which is in fact whether the court, on the ground of injury to the interests of the public, will deal one measure to public companies and another to individuals. If again it be said that in this case the exact performance of the agreement was rendered impossible by the alteration of the level of the railway, the answer is clear; it was by the act of the company itself that the level was altered, and they might easily have ascertained, had they chosen to do so, the effect which such alteration would have upon the construction of the proposed bridge. We protest altogether against the doctrine upon which the present case is founded. It is entirely novel, and not only previously unheard of, but contradicted by every decision and every dictum in the books. It might perhaps be sufficient to observe that not a single authority was cited in the course of the argument in support of the view subsequently adopted in an evil hour by the Master of the Rolls. We might also refer that learned judge to his own recent decision, confirmed by the Lords Justices, in *Goldamid v. Tunbridge Wells Improvement Commissioners*, 14 W. R. 562, where an injunction was granted against the defendants, who represented the town of Tunbridge Wells, forbidding them to allow the sewage of the town to run into a brook, which subsequently flowed through the plaintiff's park. There the nuisance occasioned was but small, the scientific evidence being divided as to the existence of any perceptible deterioration of the water by the time it reached the plaintiff's property, which was

at some distance from the town. Nevertheless the Court, on its being shown that persons who had formerly been in the habit of using the water for drinking purposes, had found themselves unable to do so since the opening of the sewage works, granted the injunction. Cases of this description are now of constant occurrence, and the invariable rule is that if any sensible injury to the rights of the plaintiff be shown, an injunction will be granted without any regard to the magnitude of the interests affected. It will be sufficient to advert to the case of *Attorney-General v. Borough of Birmingham*, 4 K. & J. 528, 6 W. R. 811. In that case the defendants had drained the entire sewage of their town into a river, which flowed, at some distance from the town, through the property of Mr. Adderley, the present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; and on an information instituted at his relation they were restrained from allowing the sewage any longer to flow into the river. Sir W. Page Wood, V. C., in giving judgment, adverted to the fact that he had been urged to consider the enormous injury which might be caused to the population of Birmingham, by stopping what appeared to be the only available outlet for the drainage. He said, however, that this was a matter which he could not in any way take into his consideration. He was sitting there, not in the capacity of a committee of public safety to decide what the interests of the majority required, but as a judge, whose only duty it was to do even justice between party and party. If the defendants required power to invade the rights of others, they must apply to Parliament, which alone could give it them. The defendants, he said, were entitled to such rights as the Legislature thought proper to give them, and to no more; the relator was equally entitled to so much as the Legislature had left to him, and to no less.

The authority of this class of cases seems to us conclusive on the present point. They were in all respects far more crucial tests of the principle in question, than the case before the Master of the Rolls. It is surely a far more serious matter to stop the drainage of a town of 300,000 inhabitants, than to restrain for a few days the traffic on a line of railway, even though it should be shown to be of more importance than that of the line in question. It is probably as important to a landowner to have a safe and convenient access to his house, as to have the quality of the water of a stream which flows through his estate preserved undeteriorated. It is certainly as important to preserve the inviolability of contracts as to prevent the commission of a nuisance. That the same principles which govern these cases of sewage, is applicable also to railways is proved, if proof were needed, by the case of *Lloyd v. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway*, 13 W. R. 694, and other cases. In a recent work on the subject, the second edition of *Frend and Ware's Railway Precedents*, p. 184, the law is thus laid down:—"The Court will not refuse to interfere by injunction to restrain a breach of covenant, on the ground that great public inconvenience and private loss will result from such interference, and that the injury to the plaintiff could be compensated by damages at law." There is a further objection which may be made to the course taken in the present case. The Master of the Rolls, instead of assessing damages himself, referred the unfortunate plaintiff to common law for this purpose, thereby throwing upon him the burden and expense of instituting fresh proceedings *de novo* in the shape of an action. Now there is no principle more generally admitted at the present day than that the necessity for this sort of double litigation should in every way be obviated; and that each court should be enabled to give and should give complete relief in respect of every branch of the case before them; and the whole course of modern Legislation has run in the same direction. What, however, is the use of giving to the Court of Chancery all the powers necessary for this purpose, if Chancery judges are without any sufficient ground to refuse to exercise them? We regret to say that we

have observed on more than one occasion a tendency in the mind of the Master of the Rolls to do, as in the present case, what we cannot but characterise as relieving himself from trouble at the expense of the suitors. A plaintiff, who is admitted to have been injured, is surely entitled to expect that the court will exercise all the powers which it possesses for his relief. As it is, the unfortunate plaintiff in this suit, though the Court was of opinion that the contract with him had been broken, and that he had thereby been injured, was dismissed without any relief of any sort or description whatsoever, and was left to console himself with the reflection that he was not prohibited from bringing an action, and was not obliged to pay the costs of the company who had deliberately broken their solemn engagements with him. We are confirmed in these remarks by the recent decision of their Lordships in the case of *Coxens v. The Bognor Railway Company*, 14 W. R. 1002. Here the company had purchased land of the plaintiff, upon which they had constructed their line, which was open for traffic; but £500 of the purchase money still remained unpaid. The plaintiff moved before Stuart, V. C., that in default of payment the company might be restrained from using his land, which of course would involve the stoppage of the traffic. The order had been granted by the Vice Chancellor, whereupon the case was brought by appeal before the Lords Justices. Their only hesitation was occasioned not by the supposed injury to the interests of the public, a circumstance in no way adverted to in the report, but by a doubt whether the proper relief had been given. The Lord Justice Knight Bruce said, "It may be that the ordinary practice of the court is not to make the order appealed against; but the proceedings which have taken place are not in the ordinary course of things. I do not think that the court has exceeded its powers, and I see no reason why the order made should not stand." The Lord Justice Turner was of opinion that the appointment of a receiver would have been sufficient; but the other Lord Justice agreeing with the Vice Chancellor, the order was of course confirmed.* Here then we have a case where an order was made to stop the traffic on a railway to enforce payment of a comparatively small sum of money. Surely therefore the Court of Appeal will lend no countenance to the doctrine of the Master of the Rolls in the present case, that the traffic on a railway is a sort of sacred thing, to be regarded as exempt from the ordinary operations of law.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Mr. Tidd Pratt's annual report on Friendly Societies demands from us some notice. The exceptionally unmanageable nature of what he has to deal with causes in most years the exhibition of many unusual and new phases, but this year the exceptional points are few, and while we find brought forward the usual complaints of want of accuracy and punctuality in making the returns required by the Act, we have besides a quantity of extraneous matter which it would puzzle the most acute reader to discover in it any, even the remotest, connection with Friendly Societies. Perhaps it was thought desirable the report should cover a certain quantity of paper, but it must be acknowledged that the extracts from the works of Mr. Jules Simon, chiefly relating to drunkenness and the improvement of the habitations of the poor, are rather out of place here. A homily on the evils of a too free indulgence in intoxicating liquors is all very well in its time, but its bearing on Friendly Societies is extremely remote.

In the year 1865 the rules of 1,076 Friendly Soci-

* This case has, however, been overruled by the case of *Pell v. Northampton and Banbury Railway Company*, 15 W. R. 27, where the present Lords Justices refused to follow the authority of *Coxens v. The Bognor Railway Company*, but on grounds not in any way impugning the view here advocated.—ED. S. J.

ties have been certified, and those of 1,248 have been altered; 143 Societies have been dissolved. It appears from the report that 22,834 Friendly Societies exist in this country, and when it is shown that 10,345 of these comprise 1,374,425 members, and possess funds amounting to no less than £5,362,028, the interests involved must be admitted to be of no mean importance.

Since the registrar's last report one Act of Parliament has passed relating to Friendly Societies, namely, "an Act to give further facilities for the establishment of societies for the assurance of cattle and other animals." This is an undertaking altogether beyond the ordinary operations of these societies, but there is no reason why "the powers and facilities of the Act" should not be extended to societies for this class of assurance, provided the members appreciate the benefits to be derived from such a course. Originally the objects of these societies were limited to insuring a sum of money to be paid on the birth of a member's child, or on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of the wife or child of a member; for the relief or maintenance of the members, their husbands, wives, children, brothers or sisters, nephews, or nieces, in old age, sickness or widowhood, or the endowment of members or nominees of members at any age; and for any purpose which should be authorised by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as a purpose to which the powers and facilities of the Act ought to be extended. These powers and facilities have been from time to time extended to include assistance to members when compelled to travel in search of employment; relief and maintenance to members in case of lameness, blindness, or bodily hurt through accident; the purchase of coals and other necessities to be supplied to the members; the accumulation at interest for the use of any member of the surplus fund remaining after providing for his assurance; providing relief in case of shipwreck or loss or damage to boats or nets; assuring the members against loss by disease or death of cattle employed in trade or agriculture, and the establishment of Working Men's Clubs.

Many of these objects are obviously legitimate subjects for the mode of assurance available to Friendly Societies, and if the Legislature see fit to extend to them the powers given by the Friendly Societies Act, there can be no question that every organisation among the working classes for a legitimate object, is of service to the State, as tending to the establishment of law and order. But what shall be said of a society proposed to be established under this Act for the purpose of raising the wages of the members. One such society sent its rules to the registrar to be certified, and the registrar declined to receive them. The following extract from the preface to these rules is instructive—

"Fellow Raisers.—These rules are submitted to you with the hope that they will be carefully perused, considered, and accepted by you as a guide for the proposed fund, which, after the money has been collected, will be left to sleep quietly in the bank, or some other place of security, until such time as there may be a cause to arouse it from its slumbers. We believe every Raiser will see the necessity of a fund to fall back upon in case of need; therefore we beg of you to prepare something for the future. Do not be any longer narrow-minded, mistrustful, jealous, careless, and negligent; let past grievances, differences, and negligences, be forgot on the part of all; let us learn how to trust each other, how to have confidence in each other, and how we can best assist each other in this world; let us join hand and heart in a kind spirit to protect our wages. Christ has said, 'Do unto others as ye would others should do unto you.' This is our duty, let us learn to do it. In conclusion we beg to quote an extract relative to the Engineer's Fund from the *Weekly Dispatch*, June, 20, 1858.

"It is stated in the reports of that year, of the Amalgamated Engineers, that they had 176 branches, 14,299 members, and capital of £47,947, which would

have been £85,947 but for their strike. This extract will serve to show you that the engineers can protect their wages successfully. This can be done by the Raisers. Let every man join and do his duty, and then the object will be gained. As the old adage says, "many can help a few when few cannot help many."

In the rules the object is plainly stated to be to raise the wages of the members, and this, although it may be permitted by law, is not within the province of a Friendly Society, neither would it receive the sanction of the Legislature, which has never made a practice of interfering with the current rate of wages. This, however, is not the great difficulty the registrar has to contend with. It is far more easy to refuse to certify a set of rules than to impress upon the members of an established society the necessity of enforcing its rules, and accordingly the Registrar reports that he has frequent complaints of the difficulty members and their relatives have in recovering sick pay and money at death, when payment is resisted by the society.

In most societies disputes are to be settled by arbitration, and the parties to the dispute and their witnesses are, by the Act, required to meet at the place of business of the society, whatever distance that place may be from the abode of the complainant, so that in cases where the expense of travelling would bear a large proportion to the amount of the claim, a denial of justice is the practical result, for, as the Registrar aptly remarks, "it would be a complete farce to expect a poor man, or his widow, residing in London, to go to Birmingham or Manchester, or *vice versa*, to have his or her claim decided." Accordingly the Registrar suggests that in all cases where the claim is under £20 claimants should have the power of proceeding before justices, and in the case of a member joining a society through an agent, the agent should himself be liable to be proceeded against in the place where the contract was entered into, in the same way as if he were the secretary.

This and several other suggestions made by the Registrar are well worthy the attention of legislators. A power to enforce a claim in a manner more costly than the total value of the claim, reminds us of the Eastern mode of conferring ruin by a present of a white elephant.

After giving a rather full account of Post-Office Savings Banks and Government Insurances and Annuities, information which is easily available from other sources, Mr. Tidd Pratt gives a most useful set of suggestions for the establishment of friendly societies upon sound principles, and this is in fact the most practical part of the Blue Book, being, as it were, a *resumé* of the knowledge acquired by years of experience, and founded upon calculations made by competent authorities. Like a set of unruly children the members and officers of friendly societies require continuous supervision and regulation; they have but an imperfect idea of the value of fixed rules, and of carrying out in their own proceedings such regulations as they would wish to enforce against each other. As a standing referee Mr. Tidd Pratt does good service with his advice and assistance, and it must be acknowledged that the post he occupies is no sinecure. Should the suggestions he makes for the better regulation of these societies be adopted by the Legislature, another step will be made towards the attainment of a perfection which, though as yet in the far distance, may, by the aid of experience, be much more nearly arrived at than it has hitherto been.

COURTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

(Before Vice-Chancellor STUART.)

Nov. 24.—In the matter of the *Accidental and Marine Insurance Co.*—Mr. Dickinson, Q.C., proposed to cite *The Russian (Vyksunsky) Ironworks Company's case*, from the *Weekly Notes*.

His Honour said—I thought it had been agreed that the *Notes* should not be quoted, but there is such a prodigious

appetite for cases that it seems impossible to satisfy it. You may, however, read it if you like.

Mr. Dickinson refrained from doing so.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS' CHAMBERS.

Re Burned's Banking Co.—Upon an application for extension of time, within which to close evidence.

The CHIEF CLERK referred to the decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in *Overend, Gurney & Co. (Limited)*, delivered on Thursday; and said he should probably follow the same course—ordering contributories to pay the call, without prejudice to what might be the ultimate result of applications to remove their names from the list.

Nov. 28.—*Re Futvoye*, a solicitor.—This was an application made at chambers to compel a solicitor to deliver up possession of a deed. An order had been made directing taxation of a bill of costs, which had resulted in finding a sum of £25 due. This amount had been tendered, and also an offer had been made to pay any costs incurred since the order. But still delivery up was refused upon the ground that costs prior to the order, and not included it, were still owing, and no offer of payment had been made.

The CHIEF CLERK doubted whether the relation of solicitor and client existed between the applicant and Mr. Futvoye, and did not think that he had jurisdiction under the Solicitors' Act; but ordered the papers to be left with him, and said he would let the parties know his decision.

Solicitors, *Mason, Sturt, & Mason; Futvoye & Co.*

Re Burned's Banking Co.—Application was made for the payment of the costs of certain parties who appeared in court on the hearing of the petition to wind up.

The CHIEF CLERK said he should communicate with the Master of the Rolls on the subject.

Freshfield & Co. for liquidators.

VICE-CHANCELLOR KINDERSLEY'S CHAMBERS.

Nov. 30.—*Re Overend, Gurney & Co. (Limited).*

Mr. Davis (Ashurst, Morris & Co.), applied to the Chief Clerk, on behalf of Mr. Charles Oppenheim and all other creditors of the company, "whose debts have been admitted or established, that the liquidators might be ordered to pay forthwith to such creditors out of the moneys now in their hands a dividend of five shillings in the pound, or if the judge should consider the moneys collected by the liquidators in respect of the call of £10 per share made on the contributories in the month of August last should not be distributed pending proceedings to remove contributories from the list," then, that the balance might be so distributed. He said the liquidators had admitted after examination that the total possible amount of liabilities of the company was about £5,000,000. And that sum added to the £1,500,000 paid by shareholders made £6,500,000. The liquidators had now in their hands £1,200,000; they were constantly receiving additions, and it was clear there ought to be a distribution of at least so much of the company's assets as had not arisen from calls.

Mr. Mackenzie, who represented himself and various other creditors, supported the application, and added that even if two shillings or half-a-crown in the pound were paid it would greatly relieve some depositors of small means, who were greatly harassed to meet even their weekly bills.

Messrs. *Clarke, Son, & Rawlins*, acting for the Defence Committee, opposed the application, because, they said, if their clients succeeded in getting themselves off the list of contributories, they would be creditors of the company.

Mr. Denton (Maynard & Co.), now acting for the liquidators, said he was sorry to oppose the application, but he must do so, because the liquidators had received notice that if they parted with the funds until the question of fraud in getting up the company was settled, they would be held personally liable. Although many persons had paid their calls, owing to the proceedings of the Defence Committee, large sums had been paid under protest, and, indeed, under a promise that it would not be distributed. He regretted, also, to say that, owing to some remarks which had been made by the Master of the Rolls, the liquidators had ceased to lend the money in their hands.

Mr. Davis said the consequence was that the £1,200,000 was lying in the Bank of England idle, instead of yielding, as it had done, £800 a-week. Besides the depositors were entitled to interest.

Mr. Denton.—Yes; and thus the liabilities of the company were greatly increased. He also complained that the Defence Association were communicating with parties, and asking them to pay their calls to them instead of to the liquidators; at the same time requesting the transmission of two guineas for the trouble of receiving the money.

Mr. Oswald Howell said this was not so.

Mr. Denton was glad to hear it.

The CHIEF CLERK said he could not, whilst the question was pending before the Court, order a distribution of assets at chambers.

Mr. Davis then applied to have the summons adjourned into Court, in order to take the Vice-Chancellor's opinion.

The CHIEF CLERK assented; and it was ordered to be in the paper the next day for adjourned petitions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Nov. 26.—*Retirement of Lord Chief Justice Erle.*—On the rising of the Court on this, the last day of Michaelmas term, Rolt, Attorney-General addressed the Lord Chief Justice as follows:—"I rise, my Lord, in the name and on behalf of the bar, to offer our tribute of respect and veneration on this the last occasion, as we are given to understand, on which your Lordship will be upon that bench. My Lord, if our respect were due from considerations arising exclusively in this court my experience here might not perhaps be enough to justify me in coming forward to give expression to our feelings. But, my Lord, it rests on broader considerations, on considerations known and approved by us all, and I could not therefore, as Attorney-General and leader of the bar, deny myself the privilege of representing them on this occasion. My Lord, we all feel and desire to acknowledge that, under your presidency in this court, the great judicial duty of reconciling as far as may be, positive law with moral justice, has been satisfied; the letter of the law which kills, and the higher discretion of the judge that has been well said to be the law of tyrants, have been alike kept in proper and due subjection. Learning, great experience in affairs, wise administration, have been so combined that with the assistance of the eminent judges associated with you on that bench, the laws of England have been exhibited in their true aspect as the exponents of the rights and privileges of her citizens, and the guardians of her liberty. The Court of Common Pleas, my Lord, under your presidency, has obtained the just confidence of the public and of the profession. I shall not be forgiven by my colleagues if I stop here. I shall not be forgiven if I fail to express our admiration for the simplicity and elevation of character that has adorned that administration. Our affectionate regard is due for the private and social qualities of your Lordship, and for the kindness and courtesy that have been displayed upon the bench and in the intercourse of private life. Our homage is due and is paid to the worth of the man and to the dignity of the judge. It is no idle ceremony that induces us thus to intrude upon you. We know that your Lordship would, had it been possible, have retired from that bench without public observation, but it was not possible to be allowed. There are times when the dictates of the heart must be obeyed, and this was one of them; when the universal feeling insists upon these being carried out. It may be a right sense of duty in your Lordship, and no doubt it is, that in the full possession of the greatest judicial faculties, your Lordship retires from the active duties of the ordinary judicial life. Your labours have, no doubt, been incessant, severe, excessive; but we may be pardoned if we bear in mind, that your Lordship is still a member of one of our highest judicial appellate tribunals, and that the law and the country at large, may still for long years to come—so far as is consistent with your Lordship's ease and retirement—derive benefit from your great wisdom and experience. And that in these future years your Lordship may enjoy every consolation and happiness that can surround the maturity and close of a valued life, is the earnest and ardent prayer of every one of us. With these imperfect and feeble expressions of our sentiments, I now, addressing you as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and happily addressing you in that character only, respectfully say to you, in the name and on behalf of the bar, farewell.

ERLE, C.J.—Mr. Attorney, my words in reply must be few. I return my earnest thanks to you and all whom you represent on this occasion. I have laboured to do justly according to law, and to obey humbly the Power that gave my sense of right. If any duty in which I had

part has been well performed the honour is mainly due to those who, in their respective departments, have had to co-operate with me in the noble work of administering justice. It is eminently due to the bar. I have seen a long succession of advocates, and among them men of the highest worth, swaying important interests by their words, always speaking with inflexible integrity, and making the way of duty plain before the judge; men that I delight to think of with confirmed respect and regard. I have happiness in knowing that the estimation of the bar is well maintained, and I shall ever retain the deepest interest in its honour, for the sake of its members and of the public. Above all, I desire that the due share of honour should be given to my brethren of this Court, with whom I have been taking counsel and interchanging mind for years past, to my unspeakable benefit. I may not in their presence say all that I feel towards them, but I cannot refrain from adding that their affectionate help has been the sunshine on my path and the breath of my judicial life. I now take my leave. Though sensible of manifold defects, I still venture to believe that I have devoted the best of my abilities to the duties of my office, unceasingly down to the present time, when I find need for some abatement of work, and your approval seems to sanction the hope that I may not have laboured altogether in vain. Those words of approval pronounced by the Attorney-General in this assembly to-day are to me a grand support and reward. I am heartily thankful to you for them, and they are endeared to me by the gentle kindness of your farewell.

CLERKENWELL POLICE COURT.

Nov. 23.—John Daniel Pinero, solicitor, of 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, was summoned before Mr. D'Eyncourt to answer the following complaint:—"For that you, on or about the 18th day of August, 1866, in the parish of St. Pancras, did unlawfully, with intent to defraud, and by means of false pretences, fraudulently induce Charles Fletcher to write his name upon a piece of paper in order that the same might be afterwards dealt with as a valuable security, contrary to the statute."

Mr. Collins (barrister), for the prosecution, said the complainant was an old man, seventy-six years of age, and was formerly an ensign in the Madras Infantry. He was granted a pension, and as he was a man of weak mind a power of attorney was given to the defendant to receive the pension. In August last the defendant induced the complainant to sign a paper to withdraw some money he had in the savings bank, not intending to withdraw it all but merely some £4 or £5; the defendant had, however, withdrawn the whole, and since then the complainant had not seen him, and had not received any of the money. He should show that this was a very cruel case, and it was one in which other proceedings would be taken in the Court of Queen's Bench against the defendant.

After hearing the evidence,

Mr. D'EYNCOURT said that if Mr. Pinero wished to act honestly in the matter he would at once pay the money.

Mr. Collins said if that was done, the matter, as far as that Court was concerned, would be at an end, though further proceedings would be taken in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Pinero said he had offered the money, but it had been refused.

Mr. D'EYNCOURT remanded the case for a week to allow a settlement to be made, and permitted Mr. Pinero to go at large on his own recognisances in the sum of £100.

WESTMINSTER POLICE COURT.

Nov. 23.—Mr. William Courtney Brutton, a solicitor, of 23, Regent-street, St. James's, was charged with feloniously intermarrying with Ellen Bertha Trimble, his first wife being then and still alive. Mr. Sleigh prosecuted; Mr. E. D. Lewis, of Marlborough-street, defended. On Wednesday last William Banyard, clerk to the defendant, was charged by Captain Oldham, Norland-house, Victoria-road, Brighton, with publishing a defamatory libel of and concerning Ellen Trimble, and was committed from Lambeth Police Court for trial upon bail. Mr. Henry William Wessens, 16, Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, proved that he was present at the marriage of the defendant with Hannah Bridge, witness's sister-in-law, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Penge. He gave the bride away. He last saw her alive on Sunday. Alfred Mercer, clerk to the parish of St. Peter's, Pimlico, produced the register of a marriage between

William Courtney Brutton and Ellen Bertha Trimble on the 3rd of March last. He was described as a bachelor and signed the book. Mr. Wessens, recalled.—The signature was that of the prisoner. Cross-examined.—He was the prosecutor. Subsequent to the second marriage a deed of separation was drawn up between the defendant and his wife. He was trustee. At that time, May 30, he knew that the defendant had married again. Luby, the warrant officer, proved that the prisoner said when taken into custody. "My second wife knew I was a married man when she married me." Mr. Sleigh said he would not proceed with the charge of making the false entry at St. Peter's at present. The defendant was committed for trial, two sureties in £150 and his own security in £300 being taken for his appearance.

ROCHDALE COUNTY COURT.

(Before C. TEMPLE, Esq., Judge.)

Threat of Proceedings in contempt against an Attorney.—John Learey v. John Clegg.—Mr. C. J. Roberts appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Standring for the defendant.

Mr. Roberts stated that the action was brought to recover £3 3s., under these circumstances:—The plaintiff let a dwelling-house to the defendant in Molesworth-street, at a rental of £12 a-year. He gave him notice to quit on the 1st of May last, or pay double rent for the time he retained possession after that date. Clegg remained in the house till the 1st of August, and consequently there became an amount of six guineas due, half of which the defendant had already paid.—These facts being proved in evidence, Mr. Standring contended that no such action as this could lie under any statute.—It was stated that the defendant was a quarterly tenant, on which his HONOUR said he was of opinion that, having entered upon the second quarter, Clegg was liable for that quarter's rent. Therefore he would owe three quarter's rent, which would be nine guineas.

Mr. Standring.—You are making a great mistake. The whole claim is only £3 3s. The defendant has paid all the ordinary rent up to the time of leaving. He did not keep possession of the house contumaciously, but merely till he could get another.

His HONOUR.—I am of opinion that there must be judgment for nine guineas. You may move anything you like, but that is my opinion in point of fact.

Mr. Standring (to the plaintiff's daughter).—Miss Learey, what do you claim?

His HONOUR.—I have done with the case, and I won't suffer it to go on after I have given judgment. Sit down.

Mr. Standring: Allow me to say, sir, and I will say, on behalf of my client and public justice, that you are mistaken, and it is a most flagrant act—I don't say intentional act—

His HONOUR.—Bailiffs!—(to Mr. Standring).—One word more and I will send you in custody immediately.

Mr. Standring.—I am glad to say, sir, that your judgment will have to be answered for.

His HONOUR.—Now hold your tongue, or I'll order you out of court.—The matter was then allowed to drop.—*Rochdale Pilot.*

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

Sir,—In reply to a letter under the above heading which appeared in your impression of the 24th instant, signed "A Growler," I may state that to my own knowledge the preliminary examination has been dispensed with, in two or three instances, and I must observe that, in my opinion, the peculiar circumstances connected with those cases amply justified a departure from the usual rule.

The Chief Justice and Chief Baron alone, I believe, have the power to grant or refuse any application for an order to dispense with the preliminary examination, and whilst the members and council of the Law Society doubtless have the power (and I trust they exercise it) to object to the order being granted, where they have good grounds for so doing, they are not, I presume, so narrow-minded and selfish as to stand in the way of deserving young men, who have, by some inevitable misfortune, been deprived of the means of getting articled or obtaining a thorough classical education whilst young, but who have so assiduously and honourably laboured through many years of clerkship, as to gain the full

confidence and respect, as well of their employers as of the clients of their employers, who are all equally anxious that such clerks, having got far beyond their school-days and had abundant experience, should be excused the preliminary examination as soon as they are in other respects prepared to enter into articles.

In my humble opinion, the preliminary examination was intended to apply to youths coming fresh from school into the profession rather than to such persons as those to whom I have referred, and I think there must for the present be exceptions made to the general rule, inasmuch as there are doubtless cases where respectable young men entered the profession as clerks before the preliminary examination became necessary, intending at some future time to get articulated, but who, either from ignorance of the notice as to when the new Act would come into operation, or through some other unavoidable circumstance, were, at that particular time, unable to take advantage of the period allowed from the passing of the Act to its coming into operation, and having since become aware of the facts, and removed other obstacles, they no doubt will desire, at their mature age and after their experience, to become articulated without the necessity of going through a long course of study, after the performance of their ordinary daily professional duties, to enable them to pass an examination which was unnecessary when they entered the profession, and considering that, if such examination had then been necessary, such clerks might have chosen other spheres more adapted to their immediate classical or general intellectual acquirements, the officials in whom the power is vested cannot well refuse any reasonable applications providing they are as genuine as those which have come within my own knowledge, and well supported by evidence that the contents of the applicant's memorial are true, and that, in the opinion of members of the profession and others, the memorialist is in every respect fit to become an articulated clerk.

With all due deference to the opinion of "A Growler," I must add that if there should continue to be cases such as those to which I have alluded, there will be no "odium" attaching to the members and council of the Law Society if they support rather than oppose the applications forwarded by clerks to the proper authorities; and such support to those who really deserve it, far from bringing the Law Society into disrepute, will rather gain for it the increased admiration of all liberal-minded members of the profession.

PHILANTHROPIST.

CHANCERY APPEALS.

SIR,—Your readers are no doubt aware that there is a considerable arrears of these, as well as of original causes, for hearing. Nevertheless, I observed in the *Standard* of the 22nd of November, that Lord Justice Turner is reported to have said that, at the sittings after Term, he should be engaged with the Lord Chancellor in rehearing some appeals, which had been heard by himself and the late Lord Justice, and that Lord Justice Cairns would be engaged at the Privy Council. I am not aware whether the latter was counsel in all the cases so already heard,* if he was, of course he cannot well hear them as judge, but the probability is in favour of the contrary; and if so, I submit these appeals had much better be reheard before the present Lords Justices. The Lord Chancellor can then apply himself to the reduction of the arrears of appeals. Lord Justice Cairns surely cannot be wanted at the Privy Council. Four members, not including Sir F. Pollock, Sir J. Coleridge, Lord Wensleydale, &c., sat there for some days previous to the 21st of November, and, if report is correct, the services of Sir W. Erle and Sir R. T. Kindersley will be shortly available there.† If Lord Justice Cairns really wants employment, had he not better help to diminish the arrears of original causes? I believe this letter contains little more than a repetition of what I have read previously in your columns, but as it is a great evil that there should be an arrears of appeals, I trust you will deem the subject worthy of attention.

A MANAGING CLERK.

[We admit that an arrears of appeals is a great evil, but we think the simultaneous sitting of two Courts of Appeal one at least equally great. When the Lords Justices were first appointed it was intended that the Lord Chancellor should never thenceforth sit alone, except when from some cause either of the Lords Justices were sitting; Lord Cotton-

ham, however, took advantage of the wording of the Act (which enabled the Lords Justices to sit together without him, and did not expressly forbid his sitting as theretofore) to sit separately, and his successors have continued the practice, which reached its acme under Lord Westbury, who never sat with either of the Lords Justices. We should be glad to hear that the Lord Chancellor had declined to sit alone in Chancery again except on original hearings.—Ed. S. J.]

APPOINTMENTS.

SIR WILLIAM BOVILL, Q.C., M.P. for Guildford, and Solicitor-General, to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir William Erle, resigned.

JOHN BURGESS KARSLAKE, Esq., Q.C., of the Western Circuit, to be her Majesty's Solicitor-General, *vice* Sir William Bovill.

RICHARD MALINS, Esq., Q.C., to be third Vice-Chancellor, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, retired.

JOHN SINGLETON WINDER, Esq., of the Midland Circuit, to act as Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court during the absence of Mr. Welch on the ground of ill-health. Mr. Winder was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1853, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

MR. ALEXANDER E. MCCLINTOCK, Solicitor, to be Solicitor to the Board of Public Works in Ireland, *vice* Mr. Alexander Stewart, resigned.*

ROBERT WILLIAM KEATE, Esq., of the Colonial Service, to be Governor of the colony of Natal. Mr. Keate was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in May, 1844, and was appointed a civil commissioner at the Seychelles Islands in 1849. In 1853 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, in the West Indies; and became Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Trinidad in November, 1856.

IRELAND.

SOLICITOR TO THE BOARD OF WORKS.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* understands that Mr. Alex. E. McClintock is to be solicitor to the Board of Works, in the room of Mr. Stewart, resigned.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

President.—MR. G. SANGSTER GREEN.

A., having a term of years, makes his will, bequeathing it to B., and afterwards acquires the fee simple of the property comprised in the lease. Is the bequest of the term adeemed? *Emuss v. Smith*, 2 D. G. S. 722; *Re Farrer's Estate*, 8 Ir. Com. L. 370; *Struthers v. Struthers*, 5 W. R. 809.

At the Law Institution on Tuesday last, the debate on the above subject was opened by Mr. Burrell in the affirmative, and on a division the question was decided in that way by a considerable majority. The number of members present was 27.

LIVERPOOL LAW SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the committee, convened by the president, on requisition from Messrs. Hull, Lowndes, and Rogerson;—Present, Mr. Bateson (the president), in the chair; Messrs. Thornley, Radcliffe, Martin, Rogerson, Gregory, Lowndes, Gill, Hore, Rowe, Squarey, Hull, Bird, and Bartlett. Read the requisition to call the meeting, and a letter from Mr. Rickman, the secretary of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Society. Moved by the President, seconded by Mr. Squarey, and resolved unanimously:—"That the suggestions for the re-arrangement of the legal year, communicated to the society through Mr. Quain, be approved by this committee, subject to the following alterations:—That the Michaelmas Term commence on the 24th October and end on the 22nd November. That the sittings after Michaelmas Term commence on the 23rd

* We believe so.—Ed. S. J. † They are so.—Ed. S. J.

‡ A Lord Justice has no power to sit alone for any purpose.—Ed. S. J.

* Mr. Stewart was a Barrister, so that in this instance the recent protest of the Irish Solicitors has borne fruit.—Ed. S. J.

November, and end on the 21st December. That the Christmas Vacation commence on the 22nd December, and end on the 3rd January. That Winter Circuits commence on the 4th January, and that the Long Vacation end on the 23rd October." Moved by Mr. Hull, seconded by Mr. Lowndes—"That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Lord Derby." Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Gill—"That a copy of the first resolution be forwarded to the various law societies, and the Attorney-General of the Duchy. (Signed) J. G. BATESON, Chairman.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE LEGAL YEAR.

Terms, &c.	To Begin.	To End.	Number of Days.
MICHAELMAS TERM...	28th Oct.	26th Nov.	30
— Sittings after	27th Nov.	24th Dec.	28
Christmas Vacation.....	25th Dec.	10th Jan.	17
For the Winter Circuits...	11th Jan.	14th Feb.	35
EASTER TERM.....	15th Feb.	16th Mar.	30
— Sittings after	17th Mar.	13th April	28
For the Spring Circuits...	14th April	18th May	35
Easter Vacation	19th May	26th May	7
TRINITY TERM	27th May	25th June	30
— Sittings after	26th June	23rd July	28
For the Summer Circuits...	24th July	27th Aug.	35
Long Vacation.....	From end of Circuits	27th Oct.	

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE LEGAL YEAR,

As altered by the Liverpool Law Society.

Terms, &c.	To Begin.	To End.	Number of Days.
MICHAELMAS TERM...	24th Oct.	22nd Nov.	30
— Sitting after	23rd Nov.	21st Dec.	29
Christmas Vacation.....	22nd Dec.	3rd Jan.	13
For the Winter Circuits...	4th Jan.	14th Feb.	42
EASTER TERM.....	15th Feb.	16th Mar.	30
— Sittings after	17th Mar.	13th April	28
For the Spring Circuits...	14th April	18th May	35
Easter Vacation	19th May	26th May	7
TRINITY TERM	26th June	25th June	30
— Sittings after	26th June	23rd July	28
For the Summer Circuits...	24th July	27th Aug.	35
Long Vacation.....	From end of Circuits	23rd Oct.	

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the jurisprudence department of this association, Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Bart., in the chair, was held on Monday evening, at their rooms in the Adelphi, to consider a report of the standing committee of the department on the papers and discussion at the Manchester Congress, on the question of "What are the principles on which a bankrupt law ought to be founded?" Papers were read at that meeting by Mr. Robert Wilson, Mr. William Hawes, Mr. Kidd, of Hull, and Mr. Waring, of Glamorgan, and were ably discussed, and some valuable suggestions elicited in favour of giving creditors exclusive control over an insolvent's estate, which were summed up by the council in their report to the concluding meeting of the Congress as follows:—

1. By abolishing the existing court and machinery of bankruptcy.
2. By enabling the creditors as a body corporate, and extra-judicially, to possess themselves of and realise the estate of their insolvent debtor, and to grant him acquittance from any future liability in any way they should decide upon.
3. By leaving the ordinary criminal courts to deal with such acts of the debtor as are of a penal nature.
4. By leaving all litigation relating to the winding-up to the ordinary civil courts, superior and local. These opinions the committee repeated were the logical and necessary result of discontent felt by the public since the failure in 1849 to place the bankrupt law in harmony with commercial usage. The committee believed that the Government have now a better opportunity than ever of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the question. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. John Howell, Mr. Robt. Wilson, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Newmarch, F.R.S., Mr. W. Hawes, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Beggs, and the chairman, after which it was resolved: "That

the report be received and printed, and that a committee be appointed to communicate with the Attorney-General in reference to the Bankruptcy Bill now in preparation by her Majesty's Government, and to bring before his notice the views enunciated in their report."

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW CLASSES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. E. A. C. SCHALCH, on Common Law, Monday, Dec. 3, class B, elementary and advanced. Thursday, Dec. 6, class A, elementary and advanced.

Mr. D. STURGES, on Equity, Tuesday, Dec. 4, class B, elementary and advanced. Friday, Dec. 7, class A, elementary and advanced.

Mr. A. BAILEY, on Real Property, Wednesday, Dec. 5, class A, elementary and advanced.

LAW LECTURES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. R. HORTON SMITH, on Conveyancing, Monday, Dec. 3. Mr. E. CHARLES, on Equity, Friday, Dec. 7.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Pursuant to the judges' orders, the preliminary examination will take place on the 8th and 9th May, 1867, and will comprise:—

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English author.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. English Grammar.
4. Writing a short English composition.
5. Arithmetic—A competent knowledge of the first four rules, simple and compound.
6. Geography of Europe and of the British Isles.
7. History—Questions on English history.
8. Latin—Elementary knowledge of Latin.
9. 1. Latin. 2. Greek, Ancient or Modern. 3. French 4. German. 5. Spanish. 6. Italian.

The special examiners have selected the following books, in which candidates will be examined in the subjects numbered 9 at the examination on the 8th and 9th May 1867:—

In Latin—Cicero, De Officiis, books i. and ii.; or, Virgil, Æneid, book iv.
In Greek—Xenophon, Memorabilia, books i. and ii.
In modern Greek—Βακχάριον, περί Ἀδικημάτων καὶ Ποινῶν μεταφρασμένων ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Γλωσσίου, 1—7, both inclusive; or, Βαστοῦης Ἱστορία τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, βιβλίον Γ'.
In French—Racine, Phèdre; or, Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Paul et Virginie.

In German—Schiller, Dreissigjähriger Krieg, part i.; or, Göthe, Herrmann und Dorothea.

In Spanish—Cervantes, Don Quixote, cap. xv. to xxx. both inclusive; or, Moratin, El Si de las Niñas.

In Italian—Manzoni's I Promessi Sposi, cap. i. to viii., both inclusive; or, Tasso's Gerusalemme, 4, 5, and 6 cantos; and Volpe's Eton Italian Grammar.

With reference to the subjects numbered 9, each candidate will be examined in one language only, according to his selection. Candidates will have the choice of either of the above-mentioned works.

The examinations will be held at the Incorporated Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, London, and at some of the following towns:—Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Lancaster, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Maidstone, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oxford, Plymouth, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Swansea, Worcester, York.

Candidates are required by the judges' orders to give one calendar month's notice to the Incorporated Law Society, before the day appointed for the examination, of the language in which they propose to be examined, the place at which they wish to be examined, and their age and place of education. All notices should be addressed to the Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, W.C.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD YARDLEY, Esq.

This gentleman, one of the metropolitan police magistrates, died at his residence, No. 8, Blandford-square, on the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Yardley was born in the year 1804, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1834. In 1846 he was appointed magistrate at the Thames-street Police Court, from which he was removed, in 1860, to Marylebone to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isaac O. Secker, Esq.

In mentioning the learned gentleman's death the *Standard* remarks:—

"There are few public offices which require a greater devotion of time and intelligence than that of a stipendiary magistrate in the metropolis. His knowledge of men, his acquaintance with the laws of evidence, his purview of the more secret workings and springs of action in human nature are continually exercised; and his legal acquirements and official rectitude are continually exposed to the test of appeals to higher courts and the strictures of the public press. The death of one of this greatly deserving class of public servants is recorded to-day. Mr. Yardley for more than twenty years was the magistrate at the Thames Police Court, and for the last six years that for Marylebone. His decisions in cases connected with river law were scarcely ever challenged, and the general respect which he commanded for so long a period in so difficult an office was praiseworthy, it would perhaps be invidious to say remarkable. The deceased magistrate was in his 62nd year."

In consequence of Mr. Yardley's death, Mr. D'Eyncourt has been promoted to Marylebone, and Robert M. Newton, Esq., Recorder of Cambridge, has been appointed the new magistrate, and sent to do duty at Worship-street. Mr. Newton was called to the Bar in Easter Term, 1847, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

COURT PAPERS.

WINTER ASSIZES.

CROWN OFFICE, Nov. 27.

Days appointed for holding Special Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery at the undermentioned places:—

Cheshire.—Wednesday, Nov. 28, at Chester.
Derbyshire.—Monday, Dec. 10, at Derby.
Devonshire.—Monday, Dec. 10, at the Castle of Exeter.
City of Exeter.—The same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.
Durham.—Thursday, Dec. 6, at Durham.
Essex.—Wednesday, Dec. 19, at Chelmsford.
Kent.—Tuesday, Dec. 18, at Maidstone.
Leicestershire.—Friday, Dec. 14, at Leicester.
Borough of Leicester.—The same day, at the Borough of Leicester.
Lincolnshire.—Monday, Dec. 3, at Lincoln.
City of Lincoln.—The same day, at the City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire.—Friday, Dec. 7, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham.—The same day, at the town of Nottingham.
Somersetshire.—Thursday, Dec. 13, at Taunton.
Southampton.—Monday, Dec. 3, at the Castle of Winchester.
Staffordshire.—Monday, Dec. 3, at Stafford.
Warwickshire.—Tuesday, Dec. 11, at Warwick.
North and East Riding Division of Yorkshire.—Saturday, Dec. 1, at the Castle of York.
City of York.—The same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.
West Riding Division of Yorkshire.—Thursday, Dec. 13, at Leeds.

LANCASHIRE WINTER ASSIZES.

The commissions for holding these assizes will be opened at Manchester on Monday, the 3rd of December, and at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 11th of December.

Causes for trial at Manchester and at Liverpool can be entered provisionally at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, at Preston, as follows, viz.: causes for trial at Manchester on Tuesday, the 27th of November, and daily thereafter until Friday, the 30th of November inclusive, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and one o'clock in the afternoon, and causes for trial at Liverpool on Wednesday, the 5th of December, and daily thereafter until Saturday, the 8th of December inclusive, between the above-mentioned hours.

Causes entered provisionally as above mentioned will be

formally entered and put on the lists at Manchester and Liverpool by the Prothonotary and Associate in the order of their provisional entry, and before causes entered at Manchester and Liverpool.

The entry of causes at Manchester and Liverpool respectively will commence at the Assize Courts, Manchester, and St. George's-hall, Liverpool, immediately after the opening of the commissions, and will close at eleven o'clock a.m. the following day.

The Court will sit at ten o'clock a.m. at Manchester and Liverpool respectively, on the day next following the commission day.

The trial of special jury causes will commence at Manchester at half-past nine o'clock a.m. on Friday, the 7th of December, and at Liverpool at ten o'clock a.m. on Monday, the 17th of December, and not earlier.

A list of causes for trial at Manchester and Liverpool respectively each day (except the first) will be exhibited in the corridor of the court and in the library.

By order of the judges,

(Signed) EDMUND R. HARRIS,
Acting Prothonotary and Associate.

Prothonotary's Office, Preston,
November, 1866.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

WINTER COMMISSIONS, 1866.

The following are the appointments for holding the Winter Circuits:—

BRANWELL, B.
Dec. 3.—Winchester
10.—Exeter
13.—Taunton
19.—Chelmsford

CHANNELL, B.
Dec. 3.—Lincoln
7.—Nottingham
10.—Derby
14.—Leicester
18.—Maidstone

BYLES, J.
Dec. 3.—Stafford
11.—Warwick
BLACKBURN, J. and SMITH, J.
Dec. 3.—Manchester
11.—Liverpool

LUSH, J.
Nov. 28.—Chester
Dec. 1.—York
6.—Durham
13.—Leeds

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Judicial Committee will commence sitting for the dispatch of business on Wednesday, the 5th December, 1866, at half-past ten a.m.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

This Court will hold a sitting on Saturday, the 8th day of December, and will at such sitting proceed in giving judgment in matters then standing for judgment.

A BOOK ABOUT LAWYERS. By J. C. JEFFERSON, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols., 8vo.—"The success of his 'Book about Doctors' has induced Mr. Jefferson to write another book about lawyers. The subject is attractive. It is a bright string of anecdotes, skillfully put together, on legal points of all sorts, but especially in illustration of the lives of famous lawyers. Mr. Jefferson has not only collected a large number of good stories, but he has grouped them pleasantly, and tells them well. We need say little to recommend a book that can speak for itself so pleasantly. No livelier reading is to be found among the new books of the season."—*Examiner*.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, Nov. 23, 1866.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 89½
Ditto for Account, Dec. 6, 88½
3 per Cent. Reduced, 87½
New 3 per Cent., 87½
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73
Annuities, Jan. '80—

Annuities, April, '85
Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
Ex Bills, £1000, 3 per Ct. 5 pm
Ditto, £500, Do. 5 pm
Ditto, £100 & £200, Do 5 pm
Bank of England Stock, 6½ per Ct. (last half-year) 249
Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 104 p Ct. Apr. '74
Ditto for Account,—
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '70 106
Ditto for Account,—
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88
Ditto, ditto, Certificates,—
Ditto Enforced Fpr., 4 per Cent.

Ind. Enf. Fpr. 5 p Ct. Jan. '72
Ditto, 6½ per Cent., May, '79
Ditto Debentures, per Cent., April, '84—
Do. Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000, pm
Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 25 pm

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	P price per share.
3070	5 per cent	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	£ 5. 0. d.	0 26 17. 6
4000	40 pc & bs	County	100	10 0	0 85 0 0
40000	8 per cent	Engle	50	5 0	0 6 17 6
10000	7 1/2 10d pc	Equity and Law ...	100	6 0	0 7 15 0
20000	7 1/2 10d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	4 15 0
2700	5 per cent	Equitable Reversionary...	108	...	95 0 0
4600	5 per cent	Do. New	50	50 0	45 0 0
3000	5 & 3 p sh	Gresham Life	20	5 0	0 0
20000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	50 0	0 44 0 0
20000	7 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Ltd.	50	5 0	0 2 0 0
7500	8 1/2 per cent	Imperial Life	100	10 0	0 15 0 0
100000	10 per cent	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	5 0 0
10000	32 1/2 pr ct	Law Life	100	10 0	0 87 15 0
100000	6 6 1/2 pr ct	Law Union	10	0 10 0	0 16 6
20000	6s p share	Legal & General Life ...	50	8 0	0 8 0 0
20000	10 per cent	London & Provincial Law	50	4 17 8	4 5 0
40000	12 1/2 & bns	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	6 5	0 16 15 0
9500	12 1/2 & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0	0 38 0 0
689220	20 per cent	Royal Exchange...	Stock	All	295
...	6 1/2 per cent	Sun Fire	All	203 0 0
4000	...	Do. Life	All	63 0 0

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	88
Stock	Caledonian	100	123
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	119
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	27
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	6
Stock	Great Northern	100	117
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	126 1/2
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	92 1/2
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	53 1/2
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	38
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	35
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	124 1/2
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	84
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	184
Stock	London and North-Western	100	117 1/2
Stock	London and South-Western	100	84
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	50
Stock	Metropolitan	100	123 1/2
10	Do., New	100	12 1/2 pm
Stock	Midland	100	124
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	95
Stock	North British	100	38
Stock	North London	100	120
10	Do., 1864	5	7
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	74
Stock	Scottish Central	100	154
Stock	South Devon	100	45
Stock	South-Eastern	100	64
Stock	Taff Vale	100	150
10	Do., C	—	3 1/2 pm

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

The Bank return issued this evening is quite as favourable as it had been anticipated it would be. It may be interesting to contrast the present condition of the Bank with what it was in May, when it sustained the most severe pressure. In the latter end of the month of May, the public deposits were £6,188,512; private deposits &c., £20,467,080; Government securities £10,864,638; other securities £33,447,463. At the present time the public deposits are £6,161,157; private deposits £18,252,795; Government securities £12,846,363; other securities £19,186,008.

Under these circumstances the Bank directors at their weekly court to-day, separated without any change occurring in the rate of discount.

The Board of Trade returns issued to-day, show the total value of English and Irish exports for the month of October to be £10,895,894; being an increase of £1,348,669 over the corresponding month of 1865.

There has been less stringency in the corn trade; and the imports during the week have been considerable. Home grown produce has also been freely offered. The recent advance, however, in rates has been maintained; and there seems little prospect of a material decrease in prices just yet.

It cannot be said that there is any marked revival in trade, but the tendency is decidedly towards improvement; and the commencement of the new year will in all probability witness a much greater amount of commercial activity. The absence of anything like continued frost enables building operations to be continued with safety, and considering the fact that we are approaching Christmas, this branch of industrial enterprise may be described as healthy, though bricks still maintain advanced prices.

Consols for money are now 89 1/2 to 89 1/4 cum. div.

Foreign stocks have been dealt in to a moderate amount; but the tendency of the market to-day is towards flatness. The Russian loan-scrip is slightly lower, being 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 premium.

Railway shares do not engage a large share of attention just

now; but on all the principal lines there is a decided improvement in the amount of traffic carried.

At the meeting of shareholders in the London, Chatham and Dover Company held to-day, a somewhat stormy discussion took place. The absence of certain parties from England was severely commented upon; but, ultimately, the meeting was adjourned till a report had been received from the directors, as to the result of a conference between them and the debenture holders.

Bank shares have changed hands in a few instances only; but the prices of these securities are manifestly firm.

It has transpired that it is intended to apply to the Court of Chancery to sanction the proposed resuscitation of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. The letters of allotment were issued to-day.

Messrs. Ashurst, Morris and Co., have been appointed solicitors to the liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan. With reference to the retirement of Messrs. Flux and Argles, the directors have passed the following resolution:—

"That the board hereby expresses its great regret that circumstances have occurred to induce Messrs. Flux and Argles to send in their resignation as solicitors of this bank, in which capacity they have, in the judgment of the board, always evinced the greatest zeal and ability, and in accepting the resignation, the board believes that it will nevertheless be for the interests of the bank that they be allowed to carry on all pending proceedings."

In the miscellaneous share department not much activity has been observable. The scheme for winding up the General Credit and Finance Company, and forming a new Company, under the title of the General Credit and Discount Company (Limited) with shares of £10 each instead of £20, has met with the approval of the shareholders.

The annual meeting of the London Assurance Corporation will be held on the 19th December.

The directors of the English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company have made a call of £5 per share payable on the 17th of December.

The annual meeting of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society is called for the 30th instant.

Mr. Cape (Cape and Harris) has been appointed by Lord Romilly official liquidator of the Merchants' Company (Limited).

Petitions have been presented to wind up the following companies:—The Anglo-Danish and Baltic Steam Navigation Company (Limited); The Hafod Hotel Company (Limited); The Albion Bank (Limited); The Anglo-Italian Bank (Limited); The Hampstead Brewery Company (Limited); The National Standard Life Insurance Company (Limited); The Thames Mutual Insurance Association; The Nowgong Tea Company of Assam (Limited).

THE LAW OF PEWS.—All the pews in a parish church are the common property of the parish. They are for the use in common of the parishioners and for them only: *Fuller v. Lane*, Addam's Eccl. Reports 419. The distribution of the seats and pews rests with the churchwardens, subject to the control of the ordinary. (Steer, 32, 33). Lord Coke has declared that nothing is clearer than the laws affecting church pews. "The right of the parishioners exclusively to them is the general rule. Private rights are the exceptions," and must not be antagonistic to the rights of the bishop. No bishop can divest himself or his successors of such rights by creating freehold property in seats. Sir W. Scott laid it down as a rule "that not even the ordinary himself can grant a faculty to hold a pew to persons living outside the parish, for if such power were lodged in the bishop he could depopulate a church of its own proper inhabitants. He can only grant a faculty for a pew to be exclusively annexed to a house, not to an individual, for no man has property in a pew transmissible to his heirs or assigns." It is his right only so long as he lives in a particular house, and if he ceases so to reside it is transferred to the new tenant. A pew cannot be attached to an estate on which there is no mansion. If the house be divided amongst different residents, the right is divided with it. Sir J. Nicholls, on the same subject, lays it down that reparation from time to time must take place to set up a prescriptive title. If any lessee of any pew shall cease to be an inhabitant, or cease to have attended for one year, his lease shall determine. All the new Acts maintain the ancient principle of conferring the church exclusively on the inhabitants of a parish. "No bishop's consent can legalise the letting or selling of pews by private persons, except in cases especially provided for by Act of Parliament." Lord Stowell says:—"Such sales are always illegal." No power but the express act of the Legislature can deprive the people of their ancient rights. The whole subject is so fully dealt with in Burns' "Ecclesiastical Law;" in Cripp's work, to the accuracy of which, on all church matters, various judges have at different times borne witness; and in Mr. Rogers' book on "Church Law," that there can be hardly two opinions on the matter. The absurdity of the consequences that would follow, if we imagined the contrary to be the law is most obvious."—*The Rev. P. Hains, Incumbent of St. George's, Wigan, in a letter to the editor of the "Daily News."*

THE INTENDED COURTS OF LAW.—A paragraph has been going through the newspapers relative to a supposed intended acquisition of the block of property lying between Holywell-street and the Strand, and St. Clement Dances and St. Mary's Churches, for the purposes of the new Law Courts. We are enabled, however, to say that this is erroneous. However desirable such an acquisition may be, such an arrangement has never been discussed by the Commissioners. The erection of a temporary building in the garden of New-square, Lincoln's-inn, in which the competing designs are to be exhibited, has been commenced. The design has been prepared by Mr. Burnet, the architectural clerk. The time for sending in the designs has been extended from the 15th of next month to Tuesday, the 15th of January; no further extension will be granted. Each architect is to hang his own drawings in the place assigned him.—*Builder.*

LORD ELDON'S WIG.—Lady Eldon's good taste and care for her husband's comfort induced Lord Eldon, soon after his elevation to the pillow of the Common Pleas, to beg the King's permission that he might put off his judicial wig on leaving the courts in which as Chief Justice he would be required to preside. The petition did not meet with a favourable reception. For a minute George III. hesitated; whereupon Eldon supported his prayer by observing, with the fervour of an old-fashioned Tory, that the lawyer's wig was a detestable innovation—unknown in the days of James I. and Charles the Martyr, the judges of which two monarchs would have rejected as an insult any proposal that they should assume a head-dress fit only for madmen at masquerades or mummers at country wakes. "What, what," cried the King sharply, and then, smiling mischievously, as he suddenly saw a good answer to the plausible argument, he added: "True, my lord, Charles the First's judges wore no wigs, but they wore beards. You may do the same, if you like. You may please yourself about wearing or not wearing your wig; but mind, if you please yourself by imitating the old judges as to the head—you must please me by imitating them as to the chin. You may lay aside your wig; but if you do you must wear a beard."—*Jefferson's Book about Lawyers.*

THE NEW PALACE OF JUSTICE.—The Commissioners of her Majesty's Public Works seek for powers to secure the acquisition of additional sites for the "Courts of Justice Concentration," for powers to make various extensions, the most important of which are to carry out their site as far as Chancery-lane on the east, abutting on Fleet-street on the south, to take the whole of Dances'-inn down to the line of Pickett-street and Wych-street, extending westward to the western boundary of the property belonging to Dances'-inn, including part or the whole of the sites of Clement's-inn and the Foregate. The most important proposed extension is, however, that which will have the effect of removing the whole of the block lying on the northern side of the Strand between St. Clement Dances and St. Mary-le-Strand churches, and which we now give in the terms of the notice, viz., "7. Certain lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments in the said parish of St. Clement Dances, situate at the junction of the Strand with Holywell-street and Pickett-street, and bounded by the said Holywell-street, the Strand, and Pickett-street, and by a line drawn in a southerly direction from the western side of the entrance to Dances'-inn to the western side of Arundel-street, Strand." The usual powers are sought to stop up, divert, &c.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER ON THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—The following letter appears in the *Times*:—

"Sir, I should not presume to refer to the mention of my name in your article of to-day, on our neutrality laws, if it did not appear to me that my opinion upon a very important subject has been misunderstood by the writer.

"I certainly have never said that any nation can justify, in a controversy with another nation, any breach of international law by arguments drawn from the state of its own municipal law; nor—which is the same thing in substance—that it can limit its own international obligations by any municipal legislation. Such propositions need only to be stated to be condemned.

"What I have already said as to the Alabama claims (and what has always been said in the dispatches of Lord Russell) is this,—that there has never hitherto been any rule of international law prohibiting the merchants of a neutral country from building, supplying, or selling ships of war, either in neutral territory or elsewhere, to any belligerent; nor, again, from selling and delivering, either on the high seas or elsewhere, articles proper for the warlike equipment of such ships; that this proposition is established by all the greatest American authorities, illustrated by the public acts of the United States in former controversies of a like nature; that the prohibition of these things in this country (so far as they are prohibited) depends solely on our own municipal laws; and that the obligation of preventing them, being thus founded upon the powers given to our Government by our municipal laws, must necessarily be limited by those laws.

"These opinions may be right, or they may be entirely wrong. It is no part of my present object to vindicate their correctness, but I should be sorry to have them seriously misunderstood. I remain sir, your obedient servant, "ROUNDELL PALMER.

"6, Portland-place, W., Nov. 17."

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE NEW AUCTION MART.

Nov. 28. By Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOUSFIELD.

Freehold estate, comprising 63 acres of arable and meadow land, with farm buildings, four cottages, &c., situate in the parish of Stoke Mandeville, Bucks.—Sold for £4000.
Leasehold residence, No. 1, St. Edmunds-terrace, North-gate, Regent's-park; let at £70 per annum; term expiring in 1901, and thence for a further term of 24 years at a peppercorn.—Sold for £950.
Leasehold residence, No. 2, Edmunds-terrace; let at £35 per annum; term similar to above, at a peppercorn.—Sold for £950.
Leasehold, No. 3, Edmunds-terrace; let at £90 per annum; term similar to above, at a peppercorn.—Sold for £950.
Leasehold, 2 houses, Nos. 24 and 25, Hermes-street, Pontonville, producing £90 per annum, together with leasehold ground-rents amounting to £21 per annum, arising out of Nos. 39 to 44, Henry-street, adjoining, and No. 26, Herma-street; term, 99 years from 1779 at £5 5s. per annum.—Sold for £270.
Leasehold house, No. 183, Hampstead-road; let at £32 per annum; term, 98 years from 1810, at £11 10s. per annum.—Sold for £540.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARCHARD—On Nov. 18, the wife of Elphinstone Barchard, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
BEDWELL—On Nov. 25, at East Moulsey, the wife of F. Bedwell, jun., Esq., of a son.
LAMBE—On Nov. 26, at Mortlake, Theresa, the wife of D. Lamb, Esq., Solicitor, Chancery-lane, of a daughter.
LEGGETT—On Oct. 22, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Charles Leggett, Esq., Solicitor, prematurely of a daughter stillborn.
WILTON—On Nov. 15, at Gloucester, the wife of Frederick Wilton, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BYLES—RUSSELL—On Nov. 24, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W. B. Byles, Esq., Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Byles, to Georgiana, daughter of F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Lancaster-gate.
GAUDIN—CRAMPTON—On Nov. 19, at St. George's Cathedral, P. G. Gaudin, Esq., Jersey, grandson of the late Judge Bertram, to Mary C. widow of J. H. Crampton, Esq., Broadstairs.
HAND—FENN—On Nov. 14, at Nayland, Suffolk, G. W. Hand, Esq., R.N., son of F. James Hand, Esq., Solicitor, Hammersmith and New-inn, to Annie V., eldest daughter of J. H. Fenn, Esq., Nayland.
HOPKINSON—CATTARNS—On Nov. 22, at St. Alphege Church, Greenwich, Wm. Hopkinson, Esq., Lieut. H.M. Bengal Army, to Louisa, daughter of R. Cattarns, Esq., Greenwich, and Mark-lane, London, Solicitor.
LLOYD—COX—On Nov. 22, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Lloyd, Esq., LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, of Nelson-square, to Emma Sophia, youngest daughter of the late W. Cox, Esq., of Brentwood, Essex.
NELSON—FRASER—On Nov. 15, at Edinburgh, Thomas Boone Nelson, Esq., Solicitor, eldest son of Thomas W. Nelson, Esq., Solicitor, Cedar-road, Clapham-common, to Jessie Cunison, daughter of William Fraser, Esq., Edinburgh.
SAUSSE—LOVAT—On Nov. 27, at Cossey-hall, Sir M. Sausse, late Chief Justice of Bombay, to the Hon. Charlotte F., daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat, K.T.
TITREN—PLATT—On Sept. 26, at St. Paul's, Durban, A. E. Titren, Esq., of the Civil Service, Natal, to Jella M., daughter of the late S. Platt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Western Circuit.
WILSON—VICKERS—On Nov. 15, at Eccleshall, Sheffield, Alexander, son of George Wilson, Esq., Wyndygates, Fishfire, to Edith Hester, daughter of H. Vickers, Esq., Holmwood, Sheffield, Solicitor.

DEATHS.

ATTER—On Nov. 23, at Stamford, J. Atter, Esq., Solicitor and Town Clerk, aged 49.
BAKER—On Nov. 19, at Speen, Berks, Sarah, widow of the late Robert Baker, Esq., formerly Town Clerk of Newbury, aged 85.
CHESTER—On Nov. 25, at West Brixton, Surrey, C. Chester, Esq., Solicitor, aged 70.
DEWES—On Nov. 18, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, W. Dewes, Esq., Solicitor, aged 71.
DOUGLAS—On Nov. 19, at Witham, Essex, C. Douglas, Esq., Solicitor, aged 59.
LUCAS—On Nov. 16, at Dundee, Mary E., wife of C. Lucas, Esq., and daughter of E. J. Powell, Esq., Gray's-inn, Barrister-at-Law.
MASSEY—On Nov. 24, at Derby, Sarah, wife of the late J. S. Massey, Esq., Derby, Solicitor, aged 59.
MOORE—On Nov. 25, at Sleaford, Maurice Peter Moore, Esq., of the firm of Moore & Peake, Clerk of the Peace for the Western Division of Lincolnshire, aged 67.
PAGE—On Nov. 21, J. R. Page, Esq., Liverpool-road, Islington, and Devereux-court, Temple, aged 61.
SINGLETON—On Nov. 17, at Brompton, Ann, widow of the late Alexander Singleton, Esq., Solicitor, aged 73.
TREMAINE—On Nov. 11, at Notting-hill, W. Tremain, Esq., Buccamere, Devon, and Middle Temple, aged 39.
VALENTINE—On Nov. 23, at St. Thomas's Parsonage, Stepney, William Christopher Valentine, Esq., of St-ne buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

UNCLAIMED STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of Stock heretofore standing in the following Names will be transferred to the Parties claiming the same, unless other Claimants appear within Three Months:

BOLLS, GEORGE, Hutton, Dorset, Clerk, and JOSEPH GUY, Esq., Solicitor, Gainsborough. £102 10s. 10d. New £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claim d by Mary A. D. Bolls, Widow, Robert Edwards, and Robert Stay, executors of said G. Bolls, the survivor.
BOWTIE, WILLIAM, Carmarthen, Gentleman, and HENRY TARDREW,

Bideford, Devon, Ironmonger. £435 ss. 5d. Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by said W. Bosville and said H. Tardrew.
 COLLINS, EDWARD, Oxford-street, London. £2,392 11s. 10d. New £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by James Collins and George Duppa Collins, executors of said Edward Collins, deceased.
 DAWES, EDWARD, St. Helen's, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, Esq. £2,000 Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by Charles H. Binsteed, executor of E. Dawes, deceased.
 FRAMPTON, MOLLY DAY, Hackney, Spinst. £100 New £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by said Molly Day Frampton.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Uninflamable Laundry Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 19, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on Friday, Dec 7. Youles, Gresham-st, solicitor for the petitioner.
 Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 22, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls, on Dec 8. Howard & Co, Paternoster-row, solicitors for the petition.

Xant Coal Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls on Nov 16. Miller & Miller, Sherborne-lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

Colonial and General Gas Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has fixed Dec 3 at 12, at his chambers, for the confirmation of appointment of official liquidator.

Strand Hotel Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 15, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George Scott, Bond court, Walbrook. Friday, Dec 15 at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Warren's Blacking Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 22, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Dec 7. Denton & Hall, Gray's-inn-sq, solicitors for the petitioner.

Braham Paper Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls, on Nov 17. Baker & Key, Cloak-lane, solicitors for the petitioner.

Worthing Laundry Land and Building Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls, on Nov 12. Jenkins, Fenchurch-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

West Midland Brewery and Malting Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls, on Nov 3. Robinson & Preston, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors for the petitioners.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1866.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Onilwyn Iron and Coal Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls on Nov 17. Wrenmore & Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors for the petitioner.

Libson Oil-Mills Company (Limited).—Order to continue voluntary winding-up, made by Vice-Chancellor Wood, on Nov 17. Upton & Co, solicitors for the petitioners.

Spitalfields Silk Manufacturing Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Nov 16. Gough, Parliament-st, Westminster, solicitor for the petitioner.

Wiltshire Iron and Coal Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Nov 16. Pulbrook, Threadneedle-st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Rhos Hall Iron Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 22, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, to Mr. George Scott, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, official liquidator. Wednesday, Nov 9 at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.

Hafod Hotel Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 16, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Dec 8. Morris & Co, Moorgate-st-chambers, solicitors for the petitioner.

Anglo-Italian Bank (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 21, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Dec 7. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioners.

Albion Bank (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 22, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on Dec 7. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioner.

Anglo-Danish and Baltic Steam Navigation Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 22, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Dec 8. Buckle, Eastcheap, solicitor for the petitioner.

Sydenham Hotel Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 23, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Dec 7. Howard & Co, Paternoster-row, solicitors for the petitioners.

Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 27, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Dec 8. Howard & Co, Paternoster-row, solicitors for the petitioners.

Hampstead Brewery Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Nov 17. Wood, Bucklersbury, solicitor for the petitioner.

Harper Twelvrees (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has, by an order dated Nov 16, ordered that the voluntary winding up of this company be continued. Harcourt & Macarthur, King's Arms-yd, Coleman-st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866.

Loyal St. Mary Lodge of Old Friends, Black Horse Inn, Barnet, Hertford. Nov 19.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1866.

National Sick and Burial Society, Wood's Temperance Hotel, Leicester. Nov 23.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866.

Blackwell, Wm Burnham, Anerley, Surrey, Gent. Dec 21. Fair & Mauran, V. C. Kindersley.

Bosville, Godfrey Wentworth Bayard, Bridlington, York, Esq. Dec 22. Bosville & Middleton, V. C. Kindersley.

Linsley, Wm, Gt Cambridge-st, Shoreditch, Gent. Dec 14. Morgan & Morris, V. C. Stuart.

Padwick, Percival Dani, Cannon-st, Provision Dealer. Dec 21. Croas-dell & Padwick, V. C. Stuart.

Page, Robt, Ipswich, Suffolk, Shipowner. Dec 22. Kerridge & Read, M. R.

Smeeton, Edwd, Leeds, Chemist. Dec 22. Jackson & Watson, M. R.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1866.

Priest, Wm, Addlestone, Chertsey, Surrey, Upholsterer. Jan 10.

Priest & Priest, V. C. Stuart.

Skiggs, Chas, Chigwell, Essex, Farmer. Dec 31. Owen & Skiggs, V. C. Stuart.

Doughty, Saml, Attleborough, Norfolk, Yeoman. Jan 1. Doughty & Whiting, V. C. Wood.

Thomas, Edwd, Liscard, Chester, Cotton Salesman. Dec 22. Thomas & Westhead, M. R.

Hook, Andrew, Hever Castle, Edenbridge, Kent, Esq. Jan 7. Robson & Hook, V. C. Stuart.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vic. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866.

Barnlett, Robt, Topcliffe, York, Farmer. Dec 15. Swarbrick & Son, Thirsk.

Bedingfield, Chas de Longueville, Mauritius, Police Officer. Dec 31.

Norris & Sons, Bedford-row.

Bridgeman, Wolryche Arthur Chas Orlando, Dorchester-st, Blandford-sq, Esq. Jan 10. Tamplin & Taylor, Fenchurch-st.

Cotton, Ann Maria, Dawson-pl, Bayswater, Widow. Feb 1. Cookson & Co, New-sq, Lincoln's-inn.

Coulson, Joseph, Thirsk, York, Cabinet Maker. Dec 15. Swarbrick & Son, Thirsk.

Dickens, Wm Saml, Barnsbury-st, Islington, Clerk. Feb 1. Wood, Bucklersbury.

Duffield, Rev Matthew Dawson, Stebbing, Essex, Clerk. Dec 31. Wade, Dunmow.

Garside, Thos, Worksop, Nottingham, Timber Merchant. Jan 7.

Whall, Worksop.

Lawrance, John, Windmill-st, Tottenham-ct-rd, Plumber. Dec 31.

Combe & Wainwright, Staple-inn.

Leeson, Richd, Worksop, Nottingham, Gent. Jan 7. Whall, Worksop.

Panson, Rev Wm, Wath, York, Clerk. Dec 30. Hodge & Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Pike, John Hy Robt, Water-lane, Tower-st, Insurance Broker. Jan 10.

Kiss & Son, Fen ch, Fenchurch-st.

Portlock, Saml, Brighton, Sussex, Gent. Dec 16. Penfold & Son, Brighton.

Scott, Jas, Worksop, Nottingham, Grocer. Jan 7. Whall, Worksop.

Shed, John Trayhearn, Whittlesford, Cambridge, Merchant. Dec 20.

Foster & Harris, Cambridge.

Spettigue, Maria, Launceston, Cornwall, Spinster. Jan 17. Gurney & Co, Launceston.

Taylor, John Ellwood, Kirklington, Cumberland, Gent. Jan 1. Wright, Carlisle.

Tompkin, John, Whitwell, Derby, Farmer. Jan 7. Whall, Worksop.

Walker, Thos, Dane's-hill, Nottingham. Jan 31. Mee & Co.

Wntling, Elis, John-st, Commercial-rd, Widow. Dec 23. Willoughby, Lancaster-pl.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1866.

Abbott, Ralph, Blackburn, Lancaster, Rent Agent. Jan 1. Kay, Blackburn.

Archer, Wm, Manington-rd, Bow, Floor Factor. Dec 26. Hillsleys & Tunstall, Fenchurch-buildings.

Bagster, Geo, Dorset-villa, Campden-hill, Kensington, Esq. Dec 29.

Denton & Hall, Gray's-inn-sq.

Boam, Jervas, Ashbourne, Derby, Victualler. Dec 35. Coleman, Brixton.

Brabazon, Right Hon Wm, Lord Ponsonby, Imokilly. Feb 1. Walker & Marineau, King's-rd, Gray's-inn.

Carrington, Sarah, Sheffield, Widow. Jan 9. Gainsford & Bramley, Sheffield.

Chamberlain, Wm, Leicester, Gent. Dec 31. Miles & Co, Leicester.

Cole, Wm, Lpool, Licensed Victualler. Jan 15. Yates & Co, Lpool.

Dodge, Nathaniel, Sheffield, York, Merchant. Dec 31. Surberary & Smith, Sheffield.

Douglas, Wm, Badby, Northampton, Farmer. Dec 24. Roche, Northampton.

Harmer, Wm, Wilson, Horseferry-rd, Westminster, Ironmonger. Jan 1. Baines, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

Jenkins, Edmund, Glamorgan, Land Agent. Jan 14. Stockwood, Bridgend.

Jones, Mary, Bridgend, Glamorgan, Widow. Jan 14. Stockwood, Bridgend.

Lindley, Mary, Sheffield, Widow. Dec 20. Surberary & Smith, Sheffield.

Lye, Thos, West Lavington, Wils, Yeoman. Jan 3. Witty, Devizes.

Lye, Ann, West Lavington, Wils, Widow. Jan 3. Witty, Devizes.

Oughton, Richd, Long-acre, Saddler. Jan 26. Kays, New-inn, Strand.

Potter, Wm, Munster-pl, Fulham, Builder. Dec 31. Robinson & Tomlin, Jermyn-st, St. James's.

Prior, Thos Armstrong, Stratford-grove, Putney, Gent. Dec 31.

Williams, Walbrook-buildings.

Ray, Jacob, Sutton Soctney, Winstan, Southampton, Yeoman. Feb 17. Faithfull, Winchester.

Reeves, Sarah, Greenford, Middlesex, Widow. Dec 31. Robinson & Tomlin, Jermyn-st, St. James's.

Rhodes, Alice, Newton, Manch, Widow. Dec 26. Farrar, Manch.

Shuttlewood, Daniel, Bagworth Heath, Leicester, Farmer. Miles & Co, Leicester.
 Sutcliffe, Geo, Burnley, Lancaster, Gent. Jan 1. Handsley & Co, Burnley.
 Twemlow, John, Manch, Gent. Jan 1. Beaver & Co, Manch.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1866.

Ashmore, Camm, Sydney-villas, Richmond, Gent. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Barley, Wm, Wolverton, Buckingham, Shoemaker. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Barrow, Wm Palmer, Ipswich, Suffolk, Druggist. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Barrow, Joseph Reynolds, Lpool, Hide Factor. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Bennion, Joseph, Lpool, Lancaster, Brewer. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Billington, Leonard, Blackpool, Lancaster, Innkeeper. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Bullen, Wm, Romford, Essex, Hatter. Nov 18. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Carter, Chas Wm, & Lewis Philip Champ, Snow-hill, Fancy Goods Warehousemen. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Child, Hy, Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons, Builder. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Clarke, Thos Viner, John-st, Adelphi, Engineer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Cohen, Morris Hy, Birm, Factor. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Cowland, Chas, Mortimer-st, Cavendish-sq, Auctioneer. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Dando, Percy, Leadenhall-st, Shipbroker. Nov 19. Asst. Reg Nov 22.
 Davis, Hy Hart, Craven-st, Strand, out of business. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Dixey, Geo, Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, Innkeeper. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Dolman, Wm, Walsall, Grocer. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Douglas, Ebenezer, Lpool, Leather Dealer. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Ellis, Chas, Blenheim-st, Oxford-st, Beer Merchant. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Ford, Geo, Newman-st, Oxford-st, Carpenter. Nov 18. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Gannaway, Wm, Oliver-ter, Harrow-rd, Boot Maker. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Goldsmith, Isabella Margaret, Brighton, Widow. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Griffiths, Wm John, Birm, Licensed Victualler, Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 22.
 Haines, Thos, jun, Redditch, Worcester, Draper. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Hallas, Jas, Huddersfield, York, Innkeeper. Nov 14. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Hall, Wm, Willes-rd, Kentish-town, Builder. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Hatfield, Wm, Slough, Bucks, Grocer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Halfpenny, Denis, Long-lane, Bermondsey, Leather Dresser. Oct 27. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Hill, Edwin, Nottingham, Bonnet Front Manufacturer. Nov 17. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Holliday, Thos, Rood-lane, Licensed Victualler. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Holgate, Benj, Dagenham, Essex, Wheelwright. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Howell, Geo Fendley, Birm, Provision Dealer. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Hughes, Hy, Tring, Herts, Outfitter. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Kendall, Edwd Herne Jas, Brunswick-sq, Gent. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Langlands, Wm, Gateshead, Durham, Grocer. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 22.
 Lloyd, John, Llanelly, Brecon, Innkeeper. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Lee, Thos, Liversedge, York, Carrier. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
 Legassie, Benj, Stewart's-lane, Battersea, Fork Butcher. Nov 20. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Mattingley, Geo, Upper Thames-st, Carpenter. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 McGinity, Fras, Lpool, Corn Merchant. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Mikesch, John Hy, Little Knight-ter-st, Fancy Leather Goods Manufacturer. Nov 31. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Moses, Judah Joseph, Fieldgate-st, Whitechapel, Clothier. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Mulhins, Chas Wheeler, Cecil-st, Strand, Financial Agent. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Nov 22.
 Officer, Thos, Nottingham, Lace Maker. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Oppenheim, Leopold Sigismund, Adde-st. Nov 16. Asst. Reg Nov 21.
 Partridge, Richd, Cowes, Southampton, Draper. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Piper, Thos, Gough-sq, Fleet-st, Printer. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Ratcliffe, Thos, jun, Belper, Derby, Grocer. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 21.
 Richardson, Wm Wignall, Chorley, Chester, Saddler. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Robinson, Thos Mason, Leeds, Woollen Merchant. Nov 19. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Rose, Hy, Howe, Lincoln, Butcher. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Samuel, Jennima, Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, Manufacturer. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Seaman, Eliz Eglington, Brighton, Widow. Oct 27. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Simpson, Joseph Fredk, Manch, Fancy Box Manufacturer. Nov 17. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Stacey, Wm, & Geo Garrett, Brook-st, Kennington-rd, Builders. Nov 20. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Tabor, Wm, Mortimer-rd, Kingsland, Cabinet Manufacturer. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

tingey, Wm, Gower-st, Bedford-sq, Gent. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Troughton, Edwd, Burton, Westmoreland, Grocer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Tuckfield, Joseph Hy, & Chas Tuckfield, Aldersgate-st, Watch Manufacturers. Oct 6. Asst. Reg Nov 22.
 Wainwright, Richd, Chorley, Lancaster, Grocer. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Ward, Matilda, & Geo Fredk Ward, Newcastle-pl, Edgware-rd, Iron-founders. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Warren, Alfred, Aston, Stafford, Commercial Traveller. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 21.
 Wheeler, William, Cambridge-pl, Norfolk-sq, Tailor. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 White, Wm, Bridgwater, Somerset, Innholder. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 York, John, Birm, Law Stationer. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 20.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

Ball, Thos, Nottingham, Carrier. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Bamford, Jas, & John Worswick, Rakewood Higher Mills, Lancaster, Cotton Waste Spinners. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Bayly, Joseph Hy, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Chemist. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Beaumont, Saml, John Beaumont, & Joseph Willans, Leeds, Iron-founders. Nov 14. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Blackburn, Chas Alfred, Bradford, York, Woolstapler. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 24.
 Bloxam, Fredo Wm, St Stephen's-rd, Westbourne-park, Gent. Nov 15. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Bolton, Jas, Accrington, Lancaster, Cabinet Maker. Nov 20. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Bothamley, Valentins, Chatteris, Cambridge, Chemist. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 22.
 Brearley, Saml, Hartshead Moor, Cleckheaton, York, Wire Drawer. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Briody, Philip Fabian, Birm, Trimming Merchant. Nov 13. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Brown, Wm Fredk, Stratford, Essex, Hosier's Assistant. Nov 20. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Buckingham, Edwd, Dewsbury Moor, York, Grocer. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Burniston, John Edisson, & Scarborough Pemberton, Leeds, Cloth Merchants. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Burton, Robt, Radolph-st, Camden-town, Cooper. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Chapman, Hy, Rogate, Sussex, Innkeeper. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 22.
 Clifford, Jesse, Giltspur-st, Purveyor of Refreshments. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Coulson, Robt, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, York, Bootmaker. Nov 20. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Craig, John, Birm, Lime Merchant. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Crumpton, Chas, Birm, General Draper. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Davies, Richd, Manch, Chemist. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Davis, Joseph, West Bromwich, Stafford, Publican. Nov 22. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Dawkins, David Philips, Lpool, Gent. Nov 19. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 De Thury, Etienne Hericart, Walton-villas, Hane-pl, Gent. Nov 14. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Eggleton, Elijah, Miles-st, Vauxhall, Plumber. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Evans, Fredo, Cheltenham, Accountant. Nov 14. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Fletcher, John, Winckworth-pl, City-rd, Upholsterer. Nov 21. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Furby, Wm, Bridlington, York, Stationer. Oct 20. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Gilbert, Geo, Oxford-st, Refreshment House Keeper. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Gray, Wm Hy, Roche, Cornwall, Mining Engineer. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 24.
 Grasebrook, Wm Joshua, Gracechurch-st, Merchant. Nov 22. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Grundy, Geo, Brinstage, Chester, Corn Dealer. Nov 20. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Hemmingsway, Benj, Dewsbury Moor, York, Blanket Manufacturer. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Higgin, Wm, sen, Halifax, York, Cardmaker. Oct 28. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Howick, John, Hove, nr Brighton, Builder. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Kelly, Jas, Manch, Draper. Nov 16. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Kesteven, Wm Bedford, Lansdowne-pl, Upper Holloway, Surgeon. Nov 21. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Lacey, Jabez, Luton, Bedford, Timber Merchant. Nov 22. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Linter, Edwin, Preston, Lancaster, Professor of Music. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 22.
 Lockitt, Wm, Congleton, Chester, Plumber. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Mallin, Rev Hy, Dartmouth-rd, Blackheath, Clerk. Nov 20. Comp. Reg Nov 24.
 Margetts, Hy, Harrogate-rd, South Hackney, Builder. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Morris, Wm, King's-pl, King-st, Camden Town, Cab Proprietor. Nov 23. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Moulson, David, Horton, nr Bradford, York, Stone Merchant. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 24.
 Mozley, Chas, & Lewin Bamed Mozley, Liverpool, Bankers. Oct 30. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 26.
 Newport, Chas, Frome, Somerset, Hay Dealer. Oct 27. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
 Patten, Geo, Wolverhampton, Ironmonger. Nov 18. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Price, Edwd, Rhymney, Monmouth, Grocer. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Rapley, Fredk, Hemmington-st, City-rd, Jeweller. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Robinson, Wm, Brandesburton, York, Blacksmith. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 26.

Russell, John Jas, Upper Ground-st, Blackfriars, Tube Maker. Nov 5. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 27.
Smith, Wm, Bramley, Leeds, Bootmaker. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
Spiers, Edwd, Lpool, Fruit Dealer. Nov 26. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
Stanway, Thos, Norfolk-ter, Baywater, Builder. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
Staart, Joseph, Ludgate-hill, Comm Agent. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
Tattersfield, Enoch, Dewsby, York, Blanket Manufacturer. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 24.
Thorman, Joseph, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Metal Broker. Nov 8. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
Wigg, Edwin Jas, Lpool. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
Wells, Geo, Wandsworth, Fly Master. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
Williams, Hy Davids Bayley, Aldridge, Stafford, out of business. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
Zingler, Hy, Wood-st, Cheapside, Comm Agent. Nov 23. Comp. Reg Nov 26.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Baker, Geo, Tufton-st, Westminster, Cab Driver. Pet Nov 21. Dec 10 at 1. Munday, Basinghall-st.
Bene, Daniel Henry Lewis, Princes-rd, Notting-hill, Grocer. Pet Nov 17. Dec 10 at 1. Edwards, Bush-lane.
Chiffers, Alex, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 19. Dec 10 at 11. Aldridge.
Cooper, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 10 at 11. Aldridge.
Cooper, Jas Richd, Philip-ter, Harrow-rd, Paddington, Whitesmith. Pet Nov 20. Dec 12 at 1. George, Bury-st, St James's.
Edwards, Joseph Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 21. Dec 4 at 1. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.
Featherstone, Frederick, Hertford-rd, Kingsland, Sawyer. Pet Nov 21. Dec 4 at 1. De Medina, Primrose-st, Bishopsgate-st.
Liddle, Chas Wm Fitzmaurice, Thornton rd, Greenwich, Commercial Traveller. Pet Nov 20. Dec 10 at 2. Hall, Coleman-st.
Francy, Edmund, Mount-st, Grosvenor-sq, Tailor's Assistant. Pet Nov 19. Dec 4 at 12. Brown, Basinghall-st.
French, Richd Babstock, Longstock, Hants, out of business. Pet Nov 19. Dec 5 at 2. Munday, Basinghall-st.
George, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Monmouth. Adj Nov 16. Dec 10 at 11. Aldridge.
Green, Thos, High-rd, Upper Clapton, Bricklayer. Pet Nov 20. Dec 4 at 12. Angell, Guildhall-yard.
Harvey, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Norwich. Adj Nov 15. Dec 12 at 1. Hopkinson, Wm, Market-pl, Devon's-rd, Bromley-by-Bow, Grocer's Assistant. Pet Nov 20. Dec 5 at 2. George, Bury-st, St James's.
Jarris, Sarah, Gt Barford, Bedford, Widow, Grocer. Pet Nov 19. Dec 4 at 12. Poole, Bartholomew-chase.
Lillywhite, Richd, Caledonian-st, Thames Bank, Pimlico, Dairyman. Pet Nov 20. Dec 5 at 2. Lund, Castle-st, Holborn.
Mills, Wm, sen, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 12 at 12. Aldridge.
Miles, Jas Dundas, Elm House, Loughton, Staff Commander in R. N. Pet Nov 19. Dec 10 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Moses, Moses, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, General Dealer. Pet Nov 14. Dec 4 at 11. Padmore, Westminster-bridge-rd.
Mudge, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 10 at 12. Aldridge.
Oxborrow, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 10 at 12. Aldridge.
Parsons, Wm, Woolston, Hants, Builder. Pet Nov 19. Dec 5 at 1. Coater, Southampton.
Rishie, Colin, Richmond-ter, Clapham-rd, out of employment. Pet Nov 20. Dec 10 at 2. Wright & Co, Paper-buildings, Temple.
Robinson, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 21 (for pau). Dec 10 at 1. Wheeler, Bedford-row.
Robinson, Jas, Rochester-pl, Kentish-town, Wheelwright. Pet Nov 20. Dec 10 at 11. Munday, Basinghall-st.
Roth, Jenn, Barbican, Hat Manufacturer's Foreman. Pet Nov 19. Dec 10 at 12. Murray, Gt St Helen's.
Sharp, Wm, Queen-st, Brompton, Photographic Dealer. Pet Nov 16. Dec 10 at 1. Drye, Basinghall-st.
Smith, Danl David, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 10 at 1. Aldridge.
Solomon, Lewis, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 10 at 12. Aldridge.
Thompson, Wm Hy, Gloucester-st, Cambridge Heath, Chair Manufacturer. Pet Nov 20. Dec 10 at 2. Lewis, Hackney-rd.
Tiersan, Edwd, Gt Tower-st, Tea Broker. Pet Nov 17. Dec 4 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Torrance, Robt Brown, Prisoner for Debt, Cherterton. Adj Nov 13. Cherterton, Dec 12 at 1.
Wilds, Jas Rutter, Little Pleasant-rd, East-st, Walworth, Journeyman Printer. Pet Nov 19. Dec 4 at 12. Wright, Chancery-lane.
To Surrender in the Country.
Allen, Thos Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Bristol. Adj Nov 17. Bristol, Dec 5 at 11.
Arbuthnot, Arthur, Dolgelly, Merioneth, Gent. Pet Nov 21. Lpool, Dec 5 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.
Atkinson, Wm, Kendal, Westmorland, Whitesmith. Pet Nov 20. Kendal, Dec 4 at 11. Thompson, Kendal.
Barber, Saml, Jun, Prisoner for Debt, Bristol. Adj Nov 20 (for pau). Bristol, Dec 4 at 12.
Bishop, Fras Wm, Colchester, Essex, Merchant's Clerk. Pet Nov 17. Colchester, Dec 5 at 11.30. Jones, Colchester.
Bordley, Thos, Blackburn, Grocer's Assistant. Pet Nov 19. Blackburn, Dec 6 at 11. Swift, Blackburn.
Bottomley, Jas, sen, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 14. Ashdon-upon-Lyne, Nov 22 at 12.
Bridshaw, Peter, Everton, Lancaster, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 20. Lpool, Dec 5 at 3. Ritson, Lpool.
Brown, Wm, Shrewsbury, Salop, Draper's Assistant. Pet Nov 17. Shrewsbury, Dec 8 at 11. Bartlett, Wolverhampton.
Clarke, Edwd, Manch, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 20. Manch, Dec 5 at 12. Grundy & Coulson, Manch.

Clarke, John, Birm, out of business. Pet Nov 19. Birm, Dec 7 at 12. J & W. Brown, Birm.
Clements, John, Stokenham. Pet Nov 19. Kingsbridge, Dec 5. Orton, Kingsbridge.
Cletheroe, Jas, Briston, Norfolk, Baker. Pet Nov 19. Holt, Dec 7 at 3. Drake, East Dereham.
Conboy, Arthur, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Nov 13. Manch, Dec 4 at 9.30.
Covington, Peter, Lavendon, Buckingham, Blacksmith. Pet Nov 21. Newport Pagnell, Dec 5 at 4. Conquest & Simson, Bedford.
Cumberland, Robt, Nottingham, Tobacco Dealer. Pet Nov 20. Nottingham, Jan 2 at 11. Belk, Nottingham.
Davis, John, Quatford, Salop, Victualler. Pet Nov 21. Bridgnorth, Dec 31 at 12. Batte, Bridgnorth.
Dunn, David, Gt Driffield, York, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 19. Gt Driffield, Dec 4 at 11. Hornby, Gt Driffield.
Eaton, Sarah Ann, Tamworth, Stafford, Soda Water Manufacturer. Pet Nov 19. Birm, Dec 3 at 12. Wood, Tamworth.
Eccles, Wm, Sheffield, Pocket Knife Maker. Pet Nov 21. Sheffield, Dec 6 at 1. Roberts, Sheffield.
Evans, Thos, Bramcote, Nottingham, Farmer. Pet Nov 20. Birm, Dec 4 at 11. Cowley & Everall, Nottingham.
Farey, Geo, Bieldow, Buckingham, Wheelwright. Pet Nov 19. High Wycombe, Dec 5 at 11. Clarke, High Wycombe.
Farmer, Arthur Coningsby, Southwick, Sussex, Chemist. Pet Nov 16. Brighton, Dec 6 at 11. Neale, Kennington-park-rd.
Fellows, Edwd, Lpool, Merchant. Pet Nov 19. Lpool, Dec 12 at 11. Parker, Lpool.
Felson, Wm, Shrewsbury, Salop, Farmer. Pet Nov 20. Birm, Dec 10 at 12. James, Wellington.
Fielding, John, Todmorden, York, Cotton Manufacturer. Pet Nov 20. Leeds, Dec 10 at 11. Eastwood, Todmorden.
Foster, Wm Robinson, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Nov 13. Lpool, Dec 12 at 11.
Freeman, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Chester. Adj Nov 15. Lpool, Dec 12 at 11.
French, Geo Chas, Sheerness, Kent, Journeyman Plumber. Pet Nov 19. Sheerness, Dec 5 at 11. Stephenson, Chatham.
Glantz, Jonas, Prisoner for Debt, Bristol. Adj Nov 20 (for pau). Bristol, Dec 7 at 12.
Gooden, Wm, Old Sodbury, Gloucester, no business. Pet Nov 21. Bristol, Dec 5 at 11. Pears & Inskip, Bristol.
Gray, Isaac, Ross, Hereford, Linendrapery. Pet Nov 22. Birm, Dec 7 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
Griffith, Geo Robt, Newtown, Montgomery, Draper. Pet Nov 17. Newtown, Dec 7 at 11. Jones, Welshpool.
Hards, Wm, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 19. Gainsborough, Dec 4 at 10. Bladon, Gainsborough.
Handley, Thos, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Butty Collier. Pet Nov 20. Wolverhampton, Dec 7 at 12. Thurstans, Wolverhampton.
Hall, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Leicester. Adj Nov 12. Leicester, Dec 3 at 10. Weston, Leicester.
Harpley, John, Gainsburgh, York, Blacksmith. Pet Nov 16. Stokesley, Dec 4 at 10. Debon, Middlesbrough.
Hartley, Thos Simpson, Scarborough, York, out of business. Pet Nov 19. Sheerness, Dec 5 at 10. Husband, Southampton.
Henshall, John, Over, nr Winsford, Chester, Coal Dealer. Pet Nov 20. Lpool, Dec 14 at 11. Wilson, Lpool.
Isherwood, Saml, Manch, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 19. Manch, Dec 4 at 11. Eltoft, Manch.
Lazary, Socrates, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 14. Manch, Dec 11 at 11.
Leeffe, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 14. Manch, Dec 11 at 11.
Lincoln, Richd, Hartlepool, Durham, out of business. Pet Nov 19. Hartlepool, Dec 8 at 1. Bell, West Hartlepool.
Mindelsohn, Meyer, Manch, Dealer in Woollen Cloths. Adj Nov 14. Manch, Dec 4 at 9.30. Law, Manch.
Naylor, Thomas Sutton, Wednesbury, Stafford, Coal Merchant. Pet Nov 21. Birm, Dec 5 at 12. Free, Birm.
Norris, Thos, Deanehead, nr Rochdale, Lancaster, Manufacturing Chemist. Pet Nov 20. Manch, Dec 5 at 11. Whitehead, Rochdale.
Perkins, Thos, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 17. Upton-upon-Severn, Dec 17 at 12. Wilson, Worcester.
Reeves, Thos, Horfield, Gloucester, Builder. Pet Nov 19. Bristol, Dec 7 at 12. Roper.
Roberts, Robt, Hermon Mill, Anglesey, Victualler. Adj Nov 12. Llangefni, Dec 6 at 11. Williams, Carnarvon.
Salkeld, Hy, Sunderland, Durham, Shipsmith. Pet Nov 19. Sunderland, Dec 12 at 3. Dixon, Sunderland.
Sanders, John, and Mary Sanders, Sibson, Leicester, Flour Dealers. Pet Nov 19. Birm, Dec 3 at 12. Wood, Tamworth.
Scott, John, North Shields, Northumberland, Contractor. Pet Nov 19. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec 3 at 12. Tinley & Co, North Shields.
Shaw, Wm, Ednaaton, Derby, Butcher. Pet Nov 19. Derby, Dec 20 at 12. Briggs, Derby.
Slater, Ralph, Coates, York, Cotton Manufacturer. Pet Nov 20. Leeds, Dec 6 at 11. Carriss and Tempest, Leeds.
Swain, Wm Harriman, Sunderland, Durham, Chemist. Pet Nov 20. Sunderland, Dec 12 at 2. Graham, Sunderland.
Thacker, Geo, Brownhills, nr Lichfield, Stafford, Ironmonger. Pet Nov 20. Lichfield, Dec 7 at 10. Wilson, Lichfield.
Timmons, Andrew, Birkenhead, Chester, Grocer. Pet Nov 18. Lpool, Dec 3 at 11. Evans & Co, Lpool.
Wall, Nathaniel, & Jas Rooker, Birm, Gold Chain Makers. Pet Nov 20. Birm, Dec 10 at 12. Parry, Birm.
Watling, Robt, East Dereham, Norfolk, Labourer. Pet Nov 19. East Dereham, Dec 7 at 11. Chitcock, Norwich.
Watson, Richd, Blacker-hill, Worsbrough, York, Publican. Pet Nov 20. Harnsley, Dec 8 at 11. Dyson, Sheffield.
Wills, Wm, Montacute, Somerset, Labourer. Pet Nov 20. Yeovil, Dec 8 at 12. Watts, Yeovil.
Woodward, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 14. Manch, Dec 5 at 11.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Baker, Jas Fredk, Manchester-ter, Kilburn, Builder. Pet Nov 20. Dec 12 at 11. Butterfield, Connaught-ter, Hyde-park.

Baker, Richd, Mincing-lane, Colonial Broker. Pet Nov 22. Dec 12 at 2. Walker, Guildhall-chambers.
Bennett, Fras Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 11.
Boyes, Chas Frank, Wigston Magna, nr Leicester, Jockey. Pet Nov 23. Dec 12 at 12. Wedlake, Carey-st.
Brett, Jas, John-st, Pentonville, House Agent. Pet Nov 23. Dec 12 at 2. Long, Pitfield-st, Hoxton.
Cartwright, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 11.
Collins, Chas Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 17. Dec 12 at 2. Corrie, Josiah, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 11.
Day, Wm Hy, Royal Oak-cottage, Forest Hill-rd, Joiner. Pet Nov 23. Dec 12 at 11. Hall, Coleman-st.
Dowley, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Southampton. Adj Nov 16. Dec 10 at 2. Aldridge.
Elrick, Adam Watt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 11.
Gibson, Wm Thos Hudson, Kent-st, Borough, Fish Curer. Pet Nov 21. Dec 12 at 1. Chalk, Borough-st.
Girling, Robt, Mount Pleasant-pl, Lewisham-rd, Greenwich, Stone-mason. Pet Nov 22. Dec 10 at 2. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Harper, Algernon Hilton, Bolton-rd, Greville-rd, Kilburn, Merchant's Accountant. Pet Nov 24. Dec 12 at 2. Walmisley, Pancras-lane, Queen-st.
Hoof, Alfred, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 20. Dec 12 at 1. Heap, New-inn.
Hughes, Richd, Gardour-st, Commercial-rd East, out of business. Pet Nov 20. Dec 10 at 2. Merriman & Co, Queen-st, Cheapside.
Johnstone, Robt Gordon Hope, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Nov 16. Dec 11 at 11.
May, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Nov 21. Dec 18 at 12.
Moore, Edwin, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 12.
Morrison, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 11.
Mosley, Edwin, High Holborn, Goldbeater. Pet Nov 24. Dec 19 at 11. Tonge, Dane's-inn, Strand.
Page, Wm Augustus, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 12.
Parsons, Thos, Philpot-st, Commercial-rd, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Dec 12 at 12. Croft, Montpelier-row, South Lambeth.
Perry, Edwd Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 12.
Pott, S, Hanway-st, Oxford-st, Fancy Warehouseman. Pet Nov 12. Dec 18 at 1. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry.
Richards, Jas Edwin, Ledbury-mews, North Ledbury-rd, Wheelwright. Pet Nov 21. Dec 12 at 1. Hanslip, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
Schuster, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 24 (for pan). Dec 11 at 12. Goatley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
Stone, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Pet Nov 21. Dec 12 at 11. Aldridge.
Taylor, Susannah, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 19. Dec 18 at 12.
Warr, Chas, Felix-pl, Liverpool-rd, Islington, Builder. Pet Nov 24. Dec 12 at 12. Brown, Basinghall-st.
Wilson, John, Gracechurch-st, Mining Agent. Pet Nov 20. Dec 11 at 11. Farrar, Carter-lane.
Winter, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 17. Dec 12 at 2.
Wright, Geo Hammond, White Post-lane, Hackney-wick. Pet Nov 24. Dec 11 at 12. Fenton, Prospect-pl, Cambridge-heath.
Wright, Joseph Yaux, Prisoner for Debt, Northampton. Adj Nov 16. Dec 18 at 11.

To Surrender in the Country.

Adamson, John, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, Miller. Pet Nov 24. Dec 12 at 12. Kewick, Dec 13 at 11. Lowthian, Kewick.
Atwood, Albert, Folkestone, Kent, Butcher. Pet Nov 23. Folkestone, Dec 13 at 2. Minter, Folkestone.
Bentley, Thos, & John Craven Lightowler, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Painters. Pet Nov 20. Gt Grimsby, Dec 7 at 11. Winttingham, Grimsby.
Blight, Wm Hy Williams, Helston, Cornwall, Grocer. Pet Nov 23. Exeter, Dec 7 at 12.30. Floud, Exeter.
Broadbent, Thos, Sheffield, Valuer. Pet Nov 24. Leeds, Dec 8 at 12. Preston, Sheffield.
Brown, John, Jun, Hylton, nr Sunderland, Durham, Rivet Manufacturer. Pet Nov 21. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec 12 at 12. Simey, Sunderland.
Brown, Wm, Sheffield, Butcher. Pet Nov 24. Sheffield, Dec 13 at 1. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
Calvert, John, Middlesbrough, York, Hotel Keeper. Pet Nov 24. Stockton-on-Tees, Dec 12 at 11. Bambridge, Middlesbrough.
Clay, Thos, Waddington, Lincoln, Blacksmith. Pet Nov 23. Lincoln, Dec 13 at 11. Williams, Lincoln.
Conroy, Michael, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Joiner. Pet Nov 22 (for pan). Newcastle, Dec 8 at 10.
Cresney, Jas, Fairfield, nr Lpool, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 23. Lpool, Dec 8 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.
Creswell, Jas, Gospel End, nr Sedgley, Stafford, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Dudley, Dec 13 at 11. East, Birmingham.
Deacon, Wm, St Stephen, Hertford, out of business. Pet Nov 22. St Alban's, Dec 7 at 11. Edwards, St Alban's.
Dingley, Thos Kerslake, Winkleigh, Devon, Surgeon. Pet Nov 24. Torrington, Dec 12 at 11. Hulford, North Tawton.
Elvish, Sarah, Norwich, Widow. Pet Nov 24. Norwich, Dec 17 at 11. Sudd, Norwich.
Emery, Wm, Barnitwood, Stafford, Baker. Pet Nov 21. Lichfield, Dec 7 at 10. Wilson, Lichfield.
England, Geo Joseph, Dudley, Worcester, Brewer. Pet Nov 24. Birmingham, Dec 10 at 12. Allen, Birmingham.
Ford, Edwd Norton, Prisoner for Debt, Canterbury. Adj Nov 16 (for pan). Canterbury, Dec 14 at 10.
Forrester, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Rochester, Dec 7 at 2.
Griffiths, Wm, Tipton, Stafford, Colliery Manager. Pet Nov 21. Dudley, Dec 12 at 12. Stokes, Dudley.
Hall, Saml, Halifax, York, Joiner. Pet Nov 24. Halifax, Dec 14 at 10. Jubb, Halifax.

Harding, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Nov 13. Salford, Dec 8 at 9.30.
Hardwick, Benj, Leeds, Brush Maker. Pet Nov 23. Leeds, Dec 13 at 12. Blackburn, Leeds.
Hawkins, Alfred, Bristol, no business. Pet Nov 22. Bristol, Dec 7 at 12. Williams.
Hendy, Fredo Geo, Little Somerford, Wilts, Baker. Pet Nov 21. Malmesbury, Dec 11 at 12. Thick, Chipping Sodbury.
Holden, John, Lower Broughton, Auctioneer. Pet Nov 22. Salford, Dec 8 at 9.30. Stringer, Manch.
Hutchings, Geo Harris, Newport, Monmouth, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 21. Newport, Jan 5 at 11. Bradgate, Newport.
Ivens, Edwd, Luton, Bedford, Builder. Pet Nov 21. Luton, Dec 10 at 10. Scargill, Luton.
Macmichael, John Slog, Warrington, Lancaster, Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 23. Manch, Dec 7 at 11. Richardson, Manch.
Massie, John, Wenlock, Salop, Farm Labourer. Pet Nov 23. Madeley, Dec 12 at 12. Walker, Wellington.
McGregor, John, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Contractor. Pet Nov 20. Gt Grimsby, Dec 7 at 12. Chester, Grimsby.
Meintyre, Donald, Bath, Draper. Pet Nov 17. Bristol, Dec 7 at 11. Press & Inskip, Bristol.
Morris, Alfred, Derby, Fishmonger. Pet Nov 22. Derby, Dec 20 at 12. Leech, Derby.
Mountford, Hy, Birmingham, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Birmingham, Dec 14 at 10. Cheston, Birmingham.
Newell, John, Gt Marlow, Buckingham, Butcher. Pet Nov 23. High Wycombe, Dec 14 at 11. Spicer, Gt Marlow.
Orton, Saml Allinson, Kingsbridge, Devon, Attorney-at-Law. Pet Nov 20. Exeter, Dec 7 at 1. Wilesford, Exeter.
Piggott, Mary, Prisoner for Debt, Chester. Adj Nov 16. Nantwich, Dec 11 at 11.
Pritchard David, East Dean, Gloucester, Coal Miner. Pet Nov 23. Newnham, Dec 10 at 10. Gould, Newnham.
Rhodes, Jas Bent, Hulme, Lancaster, Shoem. Smith. Pet Nov 23. Manch, Dec 10 at 11. Grundy & Coulson, Manch.
Savage, Wm, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Boot & Shoemaker. Pet Nov 21. Gainsborough, Dec 4 at 10. Hayes, Gainsborough.
Shakespeare, Thos, Birmingham, Agent. Pet Nov 26. Birmingham, Dec 10 at 12. Barber, Birmingham.
Stevens, Chas, Portsea, Retailer of Wine. Pet Nov 20. Portsea, Dec 10 at 11. White, Portsea.
Stott, John, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Nov 16. Leeds, Dec 10 at 11.
Sweeney, Patrick, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Licensed Brewer. Pet Nov 24. Wolverhampton, Dec 7 at 12. Underhill, Wolverhampton.
Talbot, Wm, Preston, Lancaster, Publican. Pet Nov 23. Preston, Dec 8 at 10. Ambler, Preston.
Wallace, Jas Brady, Hulme, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Salford, Dec 8 at 9.30. Bowyer, Manch.
Ward, David, Manch, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Manch, Dec 13 at 11. Partington & Allen, Manch.
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Whiston, Robt, Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton, Lime Merchant. Pet Nov 24. Birmingham, Dec 10 at 12. Green, Birmingham.
Wilkinson, Benj, Stone-lane, Kniver, Stafford, Labourer. Pet Nov 23. Stourbridge, Dec 14 at 10. Burbury, Stourbridge.
Wragg, Geo, Hereford, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 20. Hereford, Jan 3 at 10. Meadows, Hereford.
Wymer John Varle, Prisoner for Debt, Fisherton Anger. Adj Nov 17. Devizes, Dec 3 at 10.
Zink, Wm Jas Fredk, Everton, nr Lpool, Shipping Reporter. Pet Nov 21. Lpool, Dec 10 at 3. Gray, Lpool.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1866.

Potter, Thos, Sevenoaks, Kent, Builder. Nov 21.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

Moulson, David, Horton, Bradford, York, Merchant. Nov 20.

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